THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 82. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Attempted Highway Robbery—A Manager of a Theatre Knocked Down in Broadway.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock Mr. Thomas Maguire, well known as one of the managers of the Maguire & Risley Japanese Troupe, was knocked down and an attempt was made to rob him, at the corner of Broadway and Eighth street. It seems that Mr. Maguire, who had the large sum of $3000 and a very valuable gold watch upon his person, was on his way to his residence, No. 211 Henry street, but to accommodate a friend was making a detour, and was going up Broadway with the intention of going through Astor place to Third avenue, and there taking a car home.

At the corner of Eighth street and Broadway Mr. Maguire and his friend were accosted by two men who spoke to Mr. Maguire, calling him by some common name not his own. The next moment the man who had spoken professed to have discovered that he had made a mistake and begged pardon for it. He then, as an additional reparation, asked Mr. Maguire and friend to take a drink, which proposition being accepted, the party turned to go into the Sinclair House, a few steps distant. The stranger then recollected that the place was closed, and requested the party to accompany him to a gambling house in the vicinity, where he knew their wants would be supplied. This invitation Maguire declined, and was in the act of resuming his walk when he was knocked down, and the same instant felt a hand attempting to reach his vest breast-pocket.

Mr. Maguire put his hand over his breast, and called "Watch!" at the top of his voice, and his friend grappled with one of the two men who had accosted them. The cries of Maguire were heard by Officer Sidgate, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who started on a run to the scene, and, on arriving, found Maguire surrounded by citizens, and Officer Tompkins, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was in pursuit of one of the men, all trace of whom, however, was lost at Ninth street. Officer Sidgate arrested the other man, and on arriving at the Station House the prisoner gave the name of Francis A. Sullivan, and said he was a native of Albany, and a carpenter by occupation.

He denied all knowledge of the attempt to rob Mr. Maguire, and said the man in whose company he was when they met Maguire was unknown to him, and he had never seen him until he met him a few minutes before in a Broadway saloon. Mr. Maguire had lost nothing by his adventure, his money not having been reached at all, and his watch, although jerked from his pocket, was safe.

Yesterday afternoon Sullivan was taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, but Mr. Maguire not being able to make oath that he had any agency in the attempted robbery, was not willing to make a complaint against him, and the prisoner was discharged.—*N. Y. Times.*

More "Black Crook" Developments.

The magistrate was applied to yesterday by Samuel Hotheimer, florist, at No. 621 Broadway, for a warrant. He entered a formal complaint against James Fleisen, F. A. Sands, and J. S. Bottom, three young men, of fast habits, who had purchased $192 worth of bouquets of him. These bouquets were constantly furnished by the complainant, from night to night, since the 1st of June last, and were thrown by the accused to the several female leaders in the *Black Crook* ballet troupe. When purchasing these floral tributes the young men represented themselves as abundantly able to pay for them. The complainant avers, however, that he has since ascertained that they never intended to pay for the flowers, and that their representations regarding wealth and business connections were all false. The magistrate issued the warrant as desired, though it is probable that the case will never appear again, as a settlement was anticipated.—*N. Y. Times.*

BLOODY AFFRAY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

One Man Fatally and Another Severely Stabbed—Escape of the Homicide.

A bloody affray took place shortly after 8 o'clock last night at the corner of Division avenue and First street, Brooklyn, E. D., between a party of workmen employed in the sugar refinery of Wmijen, Dick & Co., which resulted in the death of one of the parties concerned and the wounding of another. It appears that Hammond Gross, Lawrence Aerhardt, and a man named Weber had a trifling difficulty in the sugar-house during the afternoon, and when they left work last evening they renewed the quarrel at the corner of Division avenue and First street. After an angry altercation cries of "Murder! I am stabbed!" were heard to issue from the party. Hammold Gross was seen to fall in the street, Weber staggered up the street, and Aerhardt fled.

Officer Adamson, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, being in the neighborhood at the time, hurried to the scene of the bloody conflict, and removed Gross, who was then speechless from loss of blood, to a lager beer saloon in the neighborhood. A physician was immediately sent for, but the wounded man was beyond surgical aid, and expired within an hour. A stab wound was found in the region of the heart. Deceased was a married man, and resided at No. 22 McKibben street. Weber's wound is very severe, but not necessarily fatal. He was taken to his residence, which is also in McKibben street.

The alleged perpetrator of this bloody deed is a single man of more than ordinary physical powers. He resides in New York. It is probable that he will be arrested promptly, as measures were immediately taken to that end by Captain Waglom. The utmost excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of the tragedy up to a late hour last night.

Coroner Smith has directed Dr. Creamer to hold a *post-mortem* examination in the case of Gross this morning, and an inquest will be held immediately thereafter. All the men engaged in the sanguinary affray are natives of Germany. —*N . Herald of to-day.*

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN BUFFALO.

The Victim the Wife of a New York Travelling Agent—Her Husband Still Detained.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—The Coroner's jury on the body of Mrs. Richard E. Doyle, of whose death and the arrest of her husband on suspicion that she came to her death by his instrumentality, an account appeared in the *Herald* of yesterday, returned a verdict to-day that the deceased came to her death from spasms. Doyle claims that he is an agent for the house of Brown, Goodale & Co., of New York. The deceased, he states, was his wife, that her maiden name was Mary E. Jaquay, and that they were married by a justice in New York, February last. He is detained to await further developments.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Epidemic Diminishing in the Dry Tortugas.

KEY WEST, Oct. 3.—By an arrival from the Dry Tortugas I learn that the yellow fever is rapidly diminishing there. At present there are only a few cases in the hospital. Lieutenant Gordon was buried on the 28th ult. Lieutenant Zalinski is recovering.

The Cargo of the George Cromwell.

KEY WEST, Oct. 3.—The schooner Clara Belle sailed yesterday for New York with the damaged cargo of the steamer George Cromwell.

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER WARDROBE.

A Curious Narrative—The Ingratitude of Republics and Republicans.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

A short time since no man was more popular in the United States than Abraham Lincoln, to whom all were willing to pay their homage and express their friendship—to himself in protestations, to his family in costly and magnificent presents. This was in the day of power, when the keen scent of the place-hunter told him when to fawn and crawl, to slide himself by any means into office, so that the country might repay him for the losses sustained in obtaining it. Times, however, have changed. Mr. Lincoln is no more. Patronage is no longer in the hands of his family, and the vultures have flown away. Now for one curious sequel.

AN INCOGNITO ARRIVAL AT A HOTEL.

On the 19th of September last a lady, calling herself Mrs. Clarke, accompanied by a colored female servant, arrived at the Union Square Hotel, in this city. Her baggage consisted of two trunks, on the largest of which the name "Mrs. Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.," was visible, though an effort had evidently been made to erase it, the letters "lincoln" being quite plain, as was also the address. A white visiting card, tacked on, bore the name of "Mrs. Clarke," written in pencil. The other trunk had the name "McCay" indistinctly lettered thereon. These gentlemen at the hotel who had known Mrs. Lincoln when she was the first lady in Washington, thought this Mrs. Clarke was not she, although others expressed the opinion that she was one and the same person.

She went out but very little during her stay of exactly a week, and left on the 26th of September, promising to give directions by letter subsequently as to the disposal of her trunks. Although some in the hotel were certain of the identity of Mrs. Clarke with Mrs. Lincoln, others were not, but from divers little incidents which occurred, they surmised that Mrs. Clarke was directly connected with the Lincoln family. It very soon became known that the lady was none other than Mrs. Lincoln, who, after leaving the Union hotel, absented herself from the city, but for a short time, and on her return took rooms at the St. Denis hotel, under the same name as when at the Union.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PECUNIARY DIFFICULTIES.

Mrs. Lincoln's visit, so privately, it was ascertained, was made for the purpose of disposing of some of her personal property, as her present income is inadequate to her wants, she being possessed of in all but $1700 a year, $360 of which comes from the rent of her old house in Springfield, the remainder being the interest of the $25,000 which Congress appropriated for her benefit, in place of $100,000 which her friends made an effort to obtain, but which the friends of the dead President succeeded in defeating. The lady, immediately after living in such splendid style, felt embarrassed in endeavoring to support herself and young ones on so small a pittance.

She went to live at a second-class hotel in Chicago, where ultimately she found herself scarcely able to pay her bills. The result was her determination to part with some of her personal effects, and it was for this purpose that, accompanied by her faithful negro servant Lizzie, the only one who left the luxuries of the White House to follow the fortunes of the President's widow, she visited New York city, and very soon entered into negotiations with a well-known broker on Broadway, to whom she had previously addressed the letters we published yesterday.

THE BROKER ADVANCES MRS. LINCOLN MONEY.

About four days ago Mrs. Lincoln, her son Tad, and the negro attendant, arrived in this city and put up at the Brandreth House, the lady entering her name on the books as Mrs. Morris. She remained within doors, going to no place of amusement or public resort excepting once, when a gentleman having lent her his private carriage, she and her son and servant took a drive in the Park. At this time, her wants becoming very pressing, she was obliged to send the following note to her broker:—

Sept. 30, 1867.—Mrs. L. will trouble Mr. Brady to advance her six hundred dollars, which she hopes soon to return.

Mr. Brady complied with the request and received the following:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.—Received of William H. Brady six hundred dollars.

MRS. A. LINCOLN.

SURVEYOR WAKEMAN AND MRS. LINCOLN.

Gentleman interested in the widow of the late President called at various times on some of the Republican office holders, who were partly indebted to that lady for their position, but all to no purpose. Among others, in compliance with the following letter, Surveyor Wakeman was waited on, and promised two or three times to accede to Mrs. Lincoln's request. Up to the present, it is said, he has not been heard from:—

CHICAGO, Sept. 14, 1867.—W. H. Brady, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Please call and see Hon. Abram Wakeman. He was largely indebted to me for obtaining the lucrative office which he has held for several years, and from which he has amassed a very large fortune. He will assist me in my painful and humiliating situation, scarcely removed from want. He would scarcely hesitate to return in a small manner the many favors my husband and myself always showered upon him. Mr. Wakeman may be excited my sympathies in his urgent appeals for office, as well for himself as others. Therefore he will only be too happy to relieve me by purchasing one or more of the articles you will please place before him.

MRS. A. LINCOLN.

DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK UNAIDED.

Mrs. Lincoln's appeal to her so-called friends have been made in vain. The men who gave her valuable presents in her hour of success, merely for the estimation in which they held her husband, now, in her hour of trial, refuse to relieve her from comparative want. The poor lady by this time has discovered the amount of honor, honesty, or disinterestedness to be found in the place-hunter's heart, and it must have been with disappointment and disgust that she took her departure yesterday morning from a city in which reside men of wealth, who have derived their riches from her husband's hands and through the instrumentality and influence of herself.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTICLES FOR SALE.

As one enters the room where these articles are exhibited, the first that attracts the eye are five elegant camel's hair shawls hanging carelessly on the back of a chair. They are of the finest texture, and were considered the most expensive in the market at the time of their purchase, the largest costing $1000 in gold, and the others from $325 to $500 each. Two white Paisley shawls lie on the lounge. They are of remarkable fineness and delicate finish, and are valued at $300 each. On the showcase lies an exquisite and magnificent white point lace shawl which cost $1000, and near by are five of the same, averaging from $200 to $400 each.

Seven heavy double point lace shawls included in the list are worth $4500, and a parasol, covered with the richest of thread lace, is valued at $200. Conspicuous among the articles is a Russian sable cape of the finest and softest fur. It is very large, and cost $4500 in gold, and is accompanied by a sable boa valued accordingly. Thrown upon the furs is a point lace handkerchief of the most delicate texture, worth $100, and lying in a pile upon a long table are twenty-three dresses, whose estimated value is $10,000. Two elaborately wrought bracelets, of the finest gold and uniquely made, are valued at $800, and in the show-case are displayed some of the richest gems in the world.

An exquisite set of diamonds, comprising a pin and earrings, the stones of rare brilliancy and large size, are exposed for sale. They are valued at $1600. A single solitaire diamond ring, of great brilliancy, is valued at $1500, and two smaller ones cost $350 and $500 respectively. A set of solitaire diamond earrings is valued at $300, and alongside are a watch and chain worth $1000. It would be too difficult to describe the various trinkets and other articles offered for sale, the value of the whole of which is estimated at close on $30,000 in gold.

Such is the wardrobe and personal paraphernalia of one who but lately occupied so important a position in society—the wife of a man whose name was known throughout the civilized world, and whose untimely death called forth the sympathy of almost all mankind.

[IN THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday we published the correspondence between Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Brady in full. The above covers all the additional particulars, collected by a corps of Jenkinses, upon the subject. It will be remembered that Mrs. Lincoln denounces only Raymond, Seward, Weed, and Wakeman as ungrateful Republicans. As these men have all left that party, our radical friends may rest easy under the anathemas of Mrs. Lincoln. She says, moreover, that she still loves the Republican party. We do not wish to speak about this sad and disgraceful affair at length, but as leading Democrats have made this exposure for party capital, we feel it a duty to notice it thus far. We happen to know that offers of assistance have been made to Mrs. Lincoln since her return from Europe by prominent Republicans, in a quiet and appropriate way. These tenders she has refused most ungraciously. She is said to be incited to her present course by certain members of the Todd family, who are her relatives. That Mrs. Lincoln is not treating the friends of her late husband justly may be seen in the fact that nearly all the articles offered for sale were presented to her by admirers and partisans of the lamented Lincoln, her husband, as tokens of their love and respect for him.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Smith and Koecker, charged with conspiracy, before reported, is still on trial. The defense are engaged in an endeavor to contradict generally all the allegations of the prosecution. Owen and Oehlschlager for the prosecution; Cassidy, O'Neill, and Johnson for the defense.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Myer Herman vs. The Howard Express Company. An action to recover for alleged non-delivery of cigars intrusted to the care of defendants for shipment. Before reported. The defense proved that plaintiff ordered them to return the cigars, and when they did so refused to receive them. Verdict for defendants.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Jacob Birely et al. An action to recover rent for Warren street wharf, which it is alleged the defendants hold under a lease from the city.

The defense allege that the wharf is a public highway, and therefore they are not bound to pay for using it. To which the city answers that it is not a highway, but if it is the defendants are still liable for rent, because they knew what it was when they rented it and it was their own folly to contract to pay rent for the use of a public highway. On trial.

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

The Hamilton Case—Decision of Judge Blatchford—The Boy Held to Service Under his Oath of Manhood, Etc.

From the N. Y. papers of to-day.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning Judge Blatchford rendered orally his decision in Hamilton's case. He said that the traverse to the return of Gen. Butterfield, which decreed that the petitioner was regularly enlisted into the service of the United States, and was regularly sworn on such enlistment, would appear to have been intended to raise the legal question of regularity and not the question of the identity of the petitioner. But the testimony has been addressed to the question of identity.

The recruit was enlisted in Philadelphia, on the 1st of April last and deserted on the 6th. The petitioner was arrested on August 20; and on charges being preferred against him was sent to Governor's Island for trial, and is now brought up on this habeas corpus, the point being made that he is not the same individual who was enlisted. Though the traverse does not seem to raise this question, yet, as the testimony is, it is fair to the parties to dispose of it upon its merits. I have examined carefully the testimony, which was mainly taken before Commissioner Osborne, and the only evidence produced by the petitioner is his own deposition. His language is very guarded on this question, whether he did enlist. In the enlistment papers the recruit swore that he was 21 years of age.

The petitioner swears that he is now 19, and has a mother living, his father being dead, and that he has been living with his mother in Philadelphia until he was arrested there on August 20. It is, therefore, to be noted that the petitioner admits that he lived in Philadelphia at the time of this enlistment. There is nothing in the case to show an *alibi*. The question of his enlistment was put to him, and he says that he does not recollect going to the office, and does not recollect signing this paper, and does not recollect taking the oath. The enlistment papers were shown to him, and he said he could not read them, but he denied that either of the signatures was his. He was asked if he recognized Colonel Park, whose name is three times signed to the papers, and he said he did not. He was then asked if he was not enlisted before Colonel Park, and his answer was, "Not that I know of." On the other side Colonel Park was sworn for the Government, and on looking at the petitioner he said that he recognized him; first saw him at the Surgeon's office; saw him there on April 1; that he saw the papers and swore to them before the witness; that Hamilton remained in the service till April 6, when he deserted. Then the medical paper was produced, and Colonel Park testified that he was present at the examination, and that as far as he could judge, the recruit was perfectly sober. Colonel Park's testimony is very direct and clear. He recognizes Hamilton as the party who swore to and signed the enlistment papers. Still, if the case stopped here it might be claimed that it was but one oath against another. But in addition to that there is the correspondence of the petioner's personal appearance with the description in the enlistment papers.

He is described in them as having brown eyes, dark hair, and florid complexion, and being five feet seven inches in height. He has brown eyes, dark hair, and florid complexion, and on measurement he appears to be five feet seven and one-quarter inches in height, a very slight discrepancy. Another circumstance is his hardwriting. There is a peculiarity in it which can hardly be the result of accident. The recruit signed his name on enlistment in two places, and after the word "William" there is a period. That same period is found in the same position in the signature of the petitioner to his petition and to the traverse. In the latter he has written out his middle name in full—William Lewis Hamilton—and has put a period after the word Lewis also, showing that that was a habit of his, which is quite peculiar, and is a strong circumstance to show that the signatures are made by the same person. Moreover, the general correspondence of the signatures is such that there is no room to doubt that they were so made. In view of the positive evidence of Colonel Park, the correspondence of the signatures, and the doubtful character of the petitioner's testimony, I should have no reasonable doubt that the petitioner is the party who signed the enlistment papers. Moreover, in the medical paper the Surgeon states that the recruit has a crucifixion stamped on his left arm, and the petitioner admits that he has a crucifixion on his left arm, with a Virgin Mary on each side. Since the petitioner was the one who signed the enlistment papers, in which he swore that he was twenty-one years of age, he was regularly enlisted, and he must therefore be remanded.

After the rendering of the decision Lieutenant Gardner stated to the Court that his attention had been called to a remark made by the District Attorney the day before, charging him with fraud, and he wished to say that he had not perpetrated any fraud, but had only appeared in Court for a gallant officer, being himself an officer, and that if it had not been for the consent or connivance of the authorities of Philadelphia, that officer would not have been released from the custody in which he was held.

Population of European Countries.

Returns just issued for 1865 by the Registrar-General of England show that the estimated population of the United Kingdom in the middle of the year 1865 was 29,768,089; of France, 37,980,924; of the Austrian Empire, 34,676,081; of Italy, 22,483,663; of Spain, 16,378,958. The birth-rate of the year was 5·543 per cent. in the United Kingdom; 2·650 in France; 3·912 in Austria; 3·849 in Italy; 3·754 in Spain. The death-rate was 2·307 per cent. in the United Kingdom; 2·422 in France; 3·099 in Austria; 2·993 in Italy; 3·288 in Spain. The United Kingdom was the healthiest, and the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate was greatest there. The marriage-rate (persons married) was 1·800 per cent. in the United Kingdom; 1·576 in France; 1·600 in Austria; 1·830 in Italy.

—An exchange attributes Carlyle's "gurgling and mumbling" to dyspepsia.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The European Markets To-Day.

Disaster to a Philadelphia Vessel at Sandy Hook.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 4—Noon.—American securities are firmer; Illinois Central, 77; other quotations unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—Noon.—The Cotton market is unchanged. The Bankers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 76,000 bales, including 8000 on speculation and 17,000 for export. The stock on hand is 796,000 bales including 224,000 bales of American.

Steamers Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 4—Noon.—The steamer China, from Boston on the 25th ult., has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—The steamer Helvetia, from New York on the 21st ult., has arrived.

Grist Mill Burned.

PORTLAND, October 4.—A grist mill, and other buildings at Kingfield, Franklin county, were burned on Saturday. Loss, $10,000. Insurance, $1500.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The schooner George Edwards, before reported ashore, has bilged and is full of water. She lies well up on the beach.

Latest Financial News.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110⅝; do. 5-20s 1862, 112@112⅛; do. 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. June and July, 107¾@107⅝; do. 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; do. 7 3-10 February and August, none; do. June and December, 106⅛@106⅜; do. January and July, 106⅛@106⅜; Gold, 144⅛; N. Y. Central, 109⅛@109¾; Erie, 64⅞@65; do. Preferred, 75@76¼; Hudson, 128⅞@129; Reading, 101@101¼; Michigan Southern, 81⅛@81⅝; do. Central, 109@109¼; Illinois, 121@121⅝; C. and Pittsburg, 78¾@79; C. and Toledo, 127⅞@128; Rock Island, 102⅛@102¾; North West, common, 42⅝@42⅞; do. Preferred, 66⅝@67; Pacific Mail, 140⅝@140⅞; Atlantic do., 112@112⅜; Canton, 43¼@44; Cumberland 29⅛@30; Quicksilver, 25@26⅛; Wayne, 100@100; Mariposa, 8@8¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅛@36⅜; Boston Water Power, 12. Market steady.

[By the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 101⅝; Canton Company, 42⅜; Erie, 64⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 166; Michigan Central, 109½; do. Southern, 81⅝; New York Central, 121⅛; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia Sixes, 47; Missouri Sixes, 104⅝; Hudson River, 128⅜; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 108⅛; do. 1865, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 107⅜; Seven-thirties, 106⅛. Sterling Exchange, 109⅝; Money, is very active at 7 per cent. Gold, 144⅛.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Cotton dull at 21¾ cents. Flour fair, and 10@15c. higher; 14,000 bbls sold. State, $8·90@11·25; Ohio, $10·70@13·70; Western, $8·90@13·00; Southern, $10·80@14·75; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; sales of 75,000 bushels; spring, $2·90@2·95; white California, $3·00. Corn firm, at 2@3c. higher; 140,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1 32@1·33. Oats firm; 21,000 bushels sold; Western, 73½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $22·90. Lard quiet at 14½@14¾.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Charles J. Saxe.

Hon. Charles J. Saxe, son of Judge Saxe, of Vermont, and brother of John G. Saxe, the poet, died at his residence in Troy on Tuesday evening, aged fifty-nine years. The deceased was a native of Vermont, in which State he held at various times positions of honor and trust. He removed to Troy in 1851, and since that time has been one of its most honored and respected citizens. He served two terms in the Legislature of this State, and his name has frequently been mentioned by the Democracy of Rensselaer county in connection with higher honors, but Mr. Saxe declined them all.—*N. Y. World.*

Thomas E. Noell.

The telegraph announces the death at St. Louis yesterday of Hon. Thomas E. Noell, member of Congress from the Third District of Missouri. The deceased was born in Perryville, Missouri, April 3, 1839. He received a good English education, and when nineteen years of age he was admitted to the bar, and practised law until 1861, when he was appointed a Military Commissioner for the arrest of disloyal persons. Subsequently he went into the ranks of the State militia, and obtained the rank of major, which he held until 1862. In that year he was appointed a captain in the 19th regiment of regular United States Infantry. In 1864 he was elected by the Democracy a representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Third District of Missouri, serving on the Committees on Private Land Claims, the Militia, and Mines and Mining. He was re-elected a member of the present Congress.

A PICTURE STOLEN.—A short time since some consternation was excited among the officials of the Uffizi Gallery, Florence, by the discovery that one of the pictures of the Flemish school had been torn away from its place about ten minutes before the usual time of closing—the culprit having got clear off with his booty. Prompt measures were taken; a copy of the picture was photographed immediately, and the photographs placed in the hands of the police. Two days afterwards the picture was discovered exposed at one of those small shops for the sale of such objects which abound, in Florence. The dealer averred that he had bought it for two francs of a man, who said that he had given fifty centimes for it. The picture, which is one of the best works of Van Mieris in the gallery, although the size is only about nine inches by seven, has been replaced, and search is being diligently made for the abstractor. The real value of the work cannot be much less than £700 or £800 sterling.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 4, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were weak and unsettled; June 7·30s sold at 106, a slight decline; 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; 111¼ for '62 5-20s; 108¼ for '64 5-20s; 108¼ for '65 5-20s, and 107¼ for July, '65, 5 20s. City loans continue in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼, and old do. at 98¼, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 50 69-100@50¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¼, an advance of ¼; and Camden and Amboy at 126, no change. 63 was bid for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 27 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 32 was bid for Mechanics'; 95 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 14, no change; 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27¼ for preferred do.; and 14¾ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145; 11 A. M., 144¾; 12 M., 144¾; 1 P. M., 144¾, a decline of ¼ on the closing price of last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 U S 7-30s..Je.....c.106
$200 City 6s, New...ls..101⅝
$3000 Am Gold.....145¾
100 sh C&Am R..Mon..126
26 sh Penna R.....52¾
50 do.....b10. 52¾
29 sh Lehigh N stk... 41
100 sh Read R.....b10. 50·69
200 do.....ls..b30. 50¾
100 do...85.Hint. 50·69
100 do.....b10. 50·69
100 do.....ss. 50¾
200 sh McIlhenny..... 56

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110¾; do. 1862, 111¼@112; do., 1864, 108@108¼; do., 1865, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1865, new, 107@107¼; do., 1867, new, 107@107¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; do. 7·30s, June, 105¾@106; do., July, 105⅝@106; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 115@115¾. Gold, 144¼@144⅝. Silver, 138¼@140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¼@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¼@112¼; do., 1864, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do. new, 107¼@107⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106¼@106⅜; 3d series, 106¼@106⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¼@118½; May, 1865, 117¼@117⅜; August, 1865, 116¼@116⅜; September, 1865, 115¾@115⅞; October, 1865, 115¼@115⅜.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; old 5-20s, 111¼@112¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., July, 107¾@107⅞; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s, 99¼@99⅜; 7·30s, June, 106¼@106⅜; do., July, 106¼@106⅜. Gold, 144¼@145.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Antwerp:—London 5 days sight, 109⅜@109⅝; do. 3 do., 109¼@109⅝; Paris 60 do. d., 5f.21¼@5f.16¼; do. 3 do. do., 5f.16¼@5f.13¾; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.21¼@5f.16¼; Bremen 60 do. do., 78@78½; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35½@36; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¼@71¾; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40⅜@41. Market strong. Gold at noon, 145.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 4.—The Flour Market is characterized by much firmness, but the volume of business is comparatively small. There is a limited demand for shipment, and 800 barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7·40@8·25 for superfine; $8@9 50 for old and fresh ground extra; $10 50@11 75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $8.25@8 75. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6·75.

The demand for prime Wheat continues steady, while common grades are not much inquired after; sales of 1000 bushels red at $2·40@2·55, and California is held at $3; 1300 bushels Rye sold at $1·60@1·62. Corn is in better demand and prices have advanced; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1·42@1·45; and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·40. Oats are quiet, with sales of Pennsylvania at 70@80c., the latter rate for prime light.

300 bushels old and new Cloverseed were taken at $9·25, and 300 bushels Ohio do. at $2·75. Timothy ranges from $2 75 to $3, and Flaxseed from $2·80 to $2·85.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....56 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....57

CLEARED THIS MORNING

Barque Eugenia, Dennis, St. Marys, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Restless, Sheldon, Demarara, T. Wattson & Sons.
Brig Reporter, Coombs, Portsmouth, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr M. N. Miller, Barrett, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co
Schr Cherub, Layman, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Slak, Johnson, Salisbury, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr George Fales, Thatcher, Providence, Stuntckson & Co.
Schr Viola, Treworgy, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Vandalia, Lord, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, Taunton, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, Frankfort, Del., Bacon, Collins & Co.
Str Vineland, Borden, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, from New York.
Schr Slak, Johnson, from New York.
Schr Viola, Treworgy, from New York.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, from Boston.
Schr H. N. Miller, Barrett, from Boston.
Schr E. Amsden, Smith, from Boston.
Schr G. Fales Thatcher, from Providence.
Schr Cherub, Layman, from Newport.
Steamer Utility, Nickerson, from Norwich, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, from Havana.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 2.—The ship K. Davenport, from Philadelphia, in tow of tug America, for New York went to sea at noon to-day.

The steamtug America left the roadstead this afternoon for Nassau, N. P., to tow a steamer from that place to New Orleans. Wind W.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Kate Davenport, Otis, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Sam Sheppard, hence for Cienfuegos, was spoken 8th ult., lat. 29 07, lon. 70 20.

Barque W. Van Name, Craig, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, for Turks Island, sailed from St. Thomas 14th ult.

Brig Trenton, Norwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 2d inst.

Brig Potomac, Snow, hence for Bangor, sailed from Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Brig Herald, Wood, hence, at Matanzas 22d ult.

Brig Edwin, Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 2d inst.

Brig John Aviles, Philbrook, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schrs H. Croskey, Potter, and A. Pharo, Shourds, hence, at Providence 2d inst.

Schr A. E. Martin, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schr Almira Woolley, King, hence, at Bristol 2d instant.

Schr E. J. Heraty, hence for Lynn, sailed from Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schrs Northern Light, Ireland, and J. Porter, Burroughs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 2d instant.

Schrs E. G. Willard and Jas. Allderdice, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Arrived, steamship L. Moore, Wallace, from Newbern.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Cousins, from Liverpool.

Barque Columbus, Hilmer, from Bremen.

Barque Jane Young, Corning, from Newport.

ATTENTION, COMPANY H, NATIONAL GUARDS!—A Stated Meeting of the Company will be held at the Armory, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M.

10 C. L. WEST, Secretary.

REV. J. F. M'CLELLAND HAVING been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, will preach on Sabbath next, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Mrs. Lincoln Scandal—What is Thought of it in Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—The disclosures concerning Mrs. Lincoln's alleged destitution and her efforts to sell portions of her wardrobe excite much comment here, but do not surprise people, as her extravagant habits while at the White House were matters of common notoriety; but how she has managed to squander the twenty-five thousand dollars voted her by Congress in less than two years is a mystery to many, who cannot credit the statement. The interest alone of this sum, if properly invested, would have been sufficient to have supported her comfortably during her lifetime. It is known that Mr. Lincoln left nearly fifty thousand dollars to her at his death, and the sale of his property in Illinois after death brought a considerable sum of money.

New York Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—The Democratic Convention met this forenoon. The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, which was adopted.

The Convention then nominated the following ticket:—Secretary of State, Homer A. Nelson, of Dutchess, he receiving 67 votes to 66 for all the other candidates; Comptroller, William F. Allen, of Oswego, by acclamation; Treasurer, W. H. Bristol, of Tioga; Attorney-General, Marshal B. Champlin, of Alleghany; Canal Commissioner, John C. Fay, of Monroe; State Engineer and Surveyor, Van Rensslaer Richmond, of Wayne; Inspector of State Prison, Solomon Schenck, of Erie; Judge of the Court of Appeals, Martin Groves, of

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Indian Affairs.

From the N. Y. Independent.

What we hear from the Indian Commissioners does not afford ground of hope for a speedy or satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties in that quarter. This discouragement is not due to any niggardliness, severity, disingenuousness, or cruelty on the part of the Government; nor to any surliness, stupidity, beastliness, or jealousy on the part of the Indians. The Commissioners go from tribe to tribe, with their message of peace and good-will, unmolested, respected. They make very handsome speeches; they are profuse and apparently sincere in promises. If the Indians will only be quiet; will move away to new lands, where they need not fear the white men nor the white men them; if they will pursue agriculture and the arts of peace; will plant and reap, and generally cultivate the tranquil fig-tree, they shall have whatever they want—seeds, utensils, farming implements, civilized clothing, and apparatus for domestic life. The Government will be their friend. The Indians, after due silence and smoking, profess the most amiable sentiments. They are not noisy, or turbulent, or querulous. They will go and look at the new reservations; they will try on the civilized coats and hats; they will be very glad to receive the ploughs and the shovels; they will do their best at tilling the ground. They honor their grandfather, and especially General Harney, who had beaten them and taught them manners. Both sides are unexceptionably civil; but nothing comes of it, and nothing is likely to come of it. It is not in the nature of things, perhaps, that anything should come of it. A far better administration of public affairs in the West than we ever have had would probably fail to work out such a solution of the troublesome problem as will satisfy a civilized, much less a Christian people. The truth, as we gather it, seems to be that the Indians have more cause to dread peace than war. For peace to them means banishment from their homes and favorite hunting grounds, and settlement on other lands, possibly as good, but in all probability worse, in their estimate. It means adoption of a strange and uncongenial kind of life—uninteresting, dull, and deadening; it means steady labor and thrift, the use of unaccustomed implements, and the practice of unwonted manners. It means, besides all this, exposure to the same rapacity that has pursued and plundered them hitherto; it means knavery of every description, injury, contempt; it means the non-arrival of funds appropriated for their benefit by the Government; the mysterious sinking of vessels that bring them supplies, and the consequent withholding of the goods as "damaged;" it means barter, in which they always come off second best, and oppression by lawless men, who will cast on the Indians the blame of their own violence, and then call in the aid of Government to punish the savages for defending themselves against their outrages. These are evils of which the Indians have had long and dire experience, and under which they have been maddened past bearing.

War, on the other hand, is no such dreadful thing to them. They are well mounted, and can all ride. They are well armed, have ammunition, and are good shots. They fight when and as they please, compelling the enemy to conform to their tactics. They have no accoutrements to speak of. They can come and go at a moment's notice. They require little food, and that slightly prepared. The Indian wars have always been more disastrous to their foes than to them. The white men squander treasure and life frightfully. Each Indian slain costs about a thousand dollars and some half-dozen soldiers; and the result is trifling. No war has ever been crushing to them. The white man must make peace at last. Besides, until recently, Uncle Sam's bark has been worse than his bite. He has threatened so much, and executed so little—bragged of the hosts he would send, and sent so few—that the shrewd red men may well doubt whether his power is as great as he would have his "children" think. All this may be very unreasonable, but it is unhappily true. The Government civilizers — teachers, farmers, schoolmasters—have not appeared; and, from the nature of the case, cannot appear in considerable numbers, and the Government troops have not been formidable. So that neither the policy of peace nor the policy of war has been tried with sufficient force to be triumphant.

Experienced men say that the best conceivable method of dealing with the Indians would be to bring them within the precincts of civilization, where they can be under the guardianship and restraint of law; where they will neither molest nor be molested; where their roving propensities must be held in check by social limits, and their rational humanity may be stimulated by social influences. To be forever pushing them off into the wilderness is simply to push off the whole question of their fate, and leave them indefinitely exposed to precisely the same perils they incur at present.

But two obstacles stand in the way of this laudable and truly Christian proceeding. First is the inveterate passion for the chase, and the ancient practice of hunting their food instead of cultivating it. From time immemorial the Indian has lived on game. He must have his hunting-grounds; and hunting-grounds must not only be aloof from the haunts of men, but they must be wide of margin. Here and there a tribe takes reluctantly to agriculture, gleaning a beggarly sustenance from half-tilled soils. But agriculture is not natural to the savage. He must learn it from the beginning; and he will not learn it well. The whole cause of the present difficulty is the Pacific Railroad, which cuts through their hunting-grounds, and drives away their game. This inroad of laborers and engineers they do not like. They are not quarrelsome; they are not unreasonable on their principles; but their principles include bison. The white men will come where the bison happen to be; and they assail the white men. There is no reason as yet apparent for thinking that this obstacle is in the process of removal.

The other difficulty is the tribal organization which is maintained everywhere—an organization the wild men have inherited and lived under time out of mind. Probably they would not know how to abandon it, if they were willing. But it would have to be abandoned if they were to enter any of the States as citizens. The allegiance they have been accustomed to render to their chiefs they would be obliged to pay to the laws. Chief and subject would be on a level in society. Could they submit to that? The commissioners gently hint at these necessities as they go about; they speak of the precariousness of living by the chase, and the propriety of living under law; but it may be questioned whether much of their counsel is comprehended by their hearers.

This presentation of the case is discouraging. But there is no encouraging view of the case presentable. The at mional authorities wish for peace sincerely. General Sherman and his officers desire peace. What glory is to be gained by such a war? But the incessant restlessness will cause incessant fighting till the railroad is built. Then the steady flow of travel, the march of traffic, the sowing of stations pregnant with towns along the line, will decide the question against the Indian, who will disappear with his buffaloes. No "policy" is likely to be successful with the savages. Policy has no chance to bear on those scattered tribes. We must all be to a great extent still at the mercy of circumstances, accepting peace or war as they shall dictate; peace when we can, war when we must. We can, however, do something, and we seem to be fairly in the way of doing something, to mitigate the force of circumstances where they threaten to be most cruel, so that pacific measures may preponderate. There is good promise that henceforth the Government will, to the full extent of its power, secure honest dealing on the part of its agents; will see that its contracts are faithfully performed; and will make allowance for the peculiar sufferings of a miserable decaying race. That will be much. It will reach such gentle dispositions as the Indians cherish, and effect what saving of life it can.

There is also a good promise that the commanders of troops despatched to quell the rioting savages will be not mere adventurers, but able men, who will do war's work in a way to make the Indians respect as well as fear them. More than this we can scarcely hope for now. But this will finish the task as mercifully as such dreadful task can be done. They who yield to the Government persuasions will die ere long from social decay. They who try issues with men like Custer and Sherman will perish more quickly by the bullet. Between the two weapons—good will and ill will—they will soon be wasted away from the continent.

Ovations to Grant and Sheridan—Grant and Sheridan for the Future.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Sheridan, on his way from Louisiana to Washington, was the subject of a splendid demonstration at every important point on the route; and now again on his way to the West he is receiving in all our great cities ovations of the most brilliant, positive, flattering, and incomprehensible character. In all affairs of this kind, of course the prime movers are the political hucksters—the keen fellows who gather around rising men in the hope that they will be remembered by-and-by when offices are to be given out. But in this case the politicians have been crowded out of sight by the masses thronging to do honor to a man who has done the State substantial service; and the mean voices of those who bid for office are lost in the grand roar of enthusiasm, paying the people's tribute of admiration to one justly accepted as a type of all that is noble, gallant, and pure in a patriotic soldier. Sheridan's public services are such as to give him a full claim to the nation's warmest gratitude. He has served with a bold heart and ready hand, with clear eye and upright soul, in fields where death was everywhere, and in fields that might have had still greater terrors to one less ready to repeat the course of Alexander in disposing of the Gordian knot of political difficulties. It is a pleasant sight, therefore, to see the people so broadly and warmly acknowledging the nation's debt to her heroic son.

But, looked at closely, it will be seen that there is a still deeper significance in all these cheers, receptions, and other modes of expressing the popular sentiment. Taken as a whole, all the ovations from St. Louis to Union Square by way of Washington are one tremendous and magnificent endorsement of Grant. They are the general declaration of the country that Grant was right. They are the common recognition of Grant's statesmanship, his administrative ability, his genius to rule, as illustrated in that rare talent of great rulers—the perception of men's true powers and the sagacity to put in every place the man most fit to fill it. Napoleon Bonaparte permitted Dessaix to win a battle that he had lost, accepted strategy from Moreau, made Murat commander of the cavalry, Talleyrand Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Fouché Minister of Police. From facts like these arose his most wonderful success, and the success of every great ruler is in proportion to his ability to put men in their proper places. It is the ability to organize. It is statesmanship, and that truly practical part of it where it comes in contact with facts. Sheridan's position to-day is the evidence of the degree in which Grant possesses this high quality. When Sheridan first fell under the eye of the great leader, he was a commissary in Missouri. He might have been a commissary still, with all his rare qualities, if the War Office had had its will. What manner of man had Stanton in the sort of post to which Grant eventually advanced Sheridan? Stanton's man for Sheridan's places was Sigel! In the face of such a fact, is it strange that the war dragged its bloody length through so many years? But Grant insisted that the Sigels and Butlers should go to the rear, and he kept the Sheridans in front. His persistency in pushing Sheridan gave us Winchester, Cedar Creek, Five Forks, and finally gave us Sheridan at New Orleans; and the people, in cheering the hero for his achievements at all those places, record their judgment of the great abilities of him who, in his own modest words, "gave Sheridan an opportunity."

Another point in these demonstrations is that Sheridan has made himself conspicuous and dear to the popular heart in the unexpected character of a great logical interpreter of the Constitution, who, out of his own simple honesty, has said and done more for the vindication of that instrument than all the lawyers together. He showed the necessity of adherence to the Constitution as all the legalists and hair-splitters in Christendom could not have done between this and doomsday. He went to New Orleans, and in downright earnestness enforced the late Reconstruction laws of Congress. He proved in that way, as it never could have been proved in any other, the enormity of those laws. He executed them to the literal extremity of their provisions. He did not bear lightly on their offensive points to make them seem other than they were, and so commend them to favor. His simple enforcement of those laws was the most complete possible vindication of the Constitution they defied. He did not prate of the laws; he executed them, and their effect was seen. He did not apostrophize the Constitution; he showed what it was to govern a part of the country without it. In this way to-day he stands up as the foremost friend of the Constitution, and the man who has done more than any other to show the people the danger of departure from its principles.

Grant and Sheridan, therefore—our two greatest practical statesmen—have exhibited their abilities to some purpose and are a necessary part of the nation's future. It is useless to muddle over the special phases of present party strife. One broad fact only is distinct and beyond doubt; it is that a reaction against the Republican party is felt throughout the land, because that party has abused its power. But aside from the emphasis they give to this reaction, the elections now forthcoming mean but little, and it is of comparatively small moment which way they go, either in this State or Pennsylvania. What Republicans lose Copperheads expect to gain, and that is all there is of the result to the people. But the reaction against the Republicans is begun, and it is for the people, by their own movement and utterances, to strengthen that, to give it the depth and force and impulse that will carry all before it. To do this with effect, the people, so soon as these fall elections are over, must organize the grand campaign of the next Presidency with Grant and Sheridan—the chosen dials and practical statesmen, types of the best qualities of a great people. This is the way that the people must determine the future of the nation. These elections will determine nothing, though they may exhibit still more clearly the tendency already indicated elsewhere; but by rallying a grand constitutional party around the two great soldiers, the people will determine all. Reconstruction will thus begin directly with the people and in the demolition of parties. Such a reconstruction, guaranteeing that the great results of the war shall not be lost, but that the nation shall not be destroyed by the factions—a guarantee that would lie in the very fact of the success of Grant and Sheridan—such a reconstruction will be complete and natural, and will establish national peace and safety on sure bases. Up with the standard, then, for Grant and Sheridan!

Something to be Afraid Of.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that the Washington politicians and Wall street speculators who have been thrown into such a terrible panic by the reports about the Maryland militia, have any political or pecuniary ends to subserve by circulating the news that they concoct. We, ourselves, would not underrate the ominous nature of the news, nor would we say that it does not furnish an excellent reason why gold should go to 150 and the Republican candidates be elected. If we were "long" in gold, or if we were a candidate for the popular vote, we might perhaps think the "Maryland militia" a very nice instrument to give our interests a hoist; and as we heard of their procuring grey uniforms, purchasing brass cannon, and indulging in all sorts of warlike antics, we should feel assured, quite assured, that the credit of the nation, as well as the existence of the Government, was imperilled; and we should rush to the gold room and buy a million or more at current rates, while at the same time we sent the prospective profits to aid in the election of Ben Wade.

For consider what may happen from the Maryland Governor organizing these hosts of untamed militia. If he has put six hundred regiments (or even if it be but six regiments) of them in the field—that is to say, has inscribed their names on foolscap; and if he has purchased for them an entire half-dozen brass Napoleon 6-pounder guns, and if they have clothed themselves in Confederate grey, and if they have sworn an oath that they will do their duty on any field where they may be mustered—then who can deny that there is good ground for the fear that Governor Swann may order them to march upon Washington, garrote Congress, and proclaim Johnson? How can it be positively known that such a formidable array of militia will not make short work with a few hundred members of Congress and bid defiance even to the million veteran soldiers whom General Grant recently commanded? There is assuredly no telling what may take place if Wendell Phillips and the *Tribune*, and Charles Sumner and the *Chronicle*, and other sentinels on the watch-towers of freedom, fail for a moment to keep an eye on these sanguinary grey coats, and utter their warnings to an imperilled country. We do not wonder that General Grant (or rather, we should say, Major-General Butler) considers that the whole thing has an "ugly look," and solemnly thinks the loyal Governors should take immediate measures to thwart the first efforts of a body of militia whose prospective doings are enough to terrify even military souls. We think really that, considering the circumstances of the case—the perils to Washington, the perils to Congress, the perils to the eagle, the flag, and the Union—that the least any man can think of doing, is to take the six brass guns from these six militia regiments, and send the entire force to the Dry Tortugas, with General Butler to govern them. Not till this is done will the peace of the country be beyond disturbance.

The Defense of Mexico.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If it is unfortunate for Mexico that she needs defense, it is well that she has Senor Romero for a defender. That gentleman in his speech almost disarms criticism by the frankness and force of his argument, and the sincerity of his friendship for the United States. In the eight years during which he has represented his Government at Washington, Senor Romero has had ample assurance of the good-will of our people to the Mexican Republic; he has been enabled to inform his countrymen that as we are ourselves resolved not to interfere with Mexican affairs, so we are resolved that other nations shall not interfere. In the letters read at the banquet, General Grant intimates, and Senator Cameron expressly declares, that if the Mexican victory had been much longer delayed, our armies would have helped to win it. Senor Romero knows what the effect of such intervention would have been, and may judge if it is merely a diplomatic boast that we would have helped Mexico, made after help ceased to be desired. He has freely admitted that our sympathy with the republic contributed, in a great measure, to its triumph. When he returns to Mexico he may safely tell his countrymen that the United States would not permit a second invasion; that we rejoice in their independence; and that all our sympathies are with their efforts to establish prosperity and peace and freedom. He may tell them that among all the nations of the earth Mexico has no friend more true, more strong, than the United States, and none that is ready to go as far to make its friendship effective. But there is one thing which he cannot tell them. He cannot say that the sober verdict of our people sustains the execution of Maximilian.

We do not desire to reopen the argument upon that question. Senor Romero has reviewed in his speech the usurpation of Maximilian, and without the slightest trace of illtemper has shown its wantonness and wickedness. We are willing to admit all that may be said upon that subject, but it must be observed that Senor Romero himself admits that Maximilian was not the author, but was only the instrument of the crime. The official representative of Mexico declares that Maximilian was on the point of leaving Mexico forever; that he remained there for the avowed purpose of placing the failure of the invasion upon the French Government; that it was his intention to have tested the pretenses of his friends that the majority of the Mexicans desired him to remain, by submitting to the vote of the people the question of a republic or an empire. If these are facts, as the Mexican Minister affirms them to be, then Maximilian was indeed more weak than wicked. He was what Senor Romero pronounces him—an automaton. He was equally with Mexico the victim of the ambition of Napoleon. But do the Mexican people pride themselves upon destroying automatons because they cannot reach the power that moves? Did they shoot the dupe Maximilian to revenge themselves on his betrayer? We cannot see the courage of this act, and certainly perceive its want of magnanimity. And we absolutely deny that the safety of Mexico required such a sacrifice. The French had retired in disgrace: the invaders were everywhere defeated; Mexico had sufficient guarantees that the United States would make another intervention impossible. It was in the moment of her perfect victory, with the national honor vindicated, her independence established, and the future doubly secured against European interference, that she revenged the wrongs she had endured—not upon the hand that dealt them, but upon the tool it used. Senor Romero has eloquently described the incapacity of Maximilian to comprehend the situation, and his utter helplessness long before his capture, and the demonstration of the strength of Mexico is anything but a justification of its policy. Had the nation been weak, it might perhaps have executed this poor prisoner as a menace; had it held its real enemy in its power it might justly have punished him; but it was strong enough to be humane, and should have been too proud to put an automaton to death as a satisfaction to its wounded honor.

The abstract right which the Mexican republic undoubtedly possessed to shoot Maximilian must not be confounded with the wisdom or necessity of asserting it. Governments have the legal power to do many things which civilized nations condemn. The execution of captives is among them; and, while we give respectful consideration to the plea which Senor Romero has made, we cannot think that the judgment of the nineteenth century will accept it. In shooting Maximilian Mexico opposed herself to the spirit of modern civilization. The Fijian kings, when they build a palace, slay a certain number of their subjects, and bury them in the foundations, that the palace may stand forever. But the republic of Mexico did not need a corpse for its cornerstone, or the sacrifice of blood to make holy its portals. The act, however, is not to be revoked, and it would be wise not to attempt its defense. We prefer to turn from the past to the future, and to look with hope to the enlightened and liberal policy to which Senor Romero last night pledged his people. Had that policy been firmly established ten years ago, no foreign power would have dared to invade Mexico, nor would she need the apology which her statesmen offer in vain. We ask no more than to forget her mistake in her glory. There is no American patriotism which is not also sympathy with our sister republic. The Mexican people have proved their greatness and their power, and we believe, with their distinguished Minister, that they will equally prove their capacity for self-government and progress. No people has been more bitterly slandered, and none has more completely justified its valor and its intelligence.

Italy.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Italian people continue to protest against the arrest of their greatest and noblest man at the request of a foreign monarch. The outbreaks at Naples, Genoa, and Milan have been followed by one at Viterbo, which, it appears, has been more serious than any of the former ones. The idea of being the enslaved tools of France begins to fill the people with an indignation which alarms the Government. The report that Cialdini is to follow Ratrzzi as Prime Minister still needs confirmation; if true, it would either indicate that the Government wishes to disown the sentiments of Ratazzi, or make special military preparations for meeting outbreaks. Cialdini is not known to have very decided views as a politician. In Parliament he has been a general supporter of the Ministerial policy.

A singular declaration is made by a semi-official paper of the Government, the *Opinione* of Florence. It says that Rome will soon belong to Italy, and that without a violation of treaty. The object of this semi-official statement is obvious; it is to tranquillize the national party by giving a new pledge that the Government, notwithstanding the arrest of Garibaldi, does not abandon the design of securing the annexation of Rome. The Government is perhaps begging at Paris or Rome for some concessions, for appearance sake, to the popular sentiment; but we regard it as highly improbable that a real annexation of the Eternal City has been resolved upon.

The excitement which prevails throughout Italy with regard to the recent events naturally gives rise to the wildest rumors. Thus it was reported last night that there had been an insurrection in Rome, and that the Pope had fled to Civita Vecchia, a city situated on the coast. The news is probably incorrect, and, at all events, needs confirmation. It is, however, highly probable that, sooner or later, an insurrectionary attempt will be made in Rome, as all the preparations had been made by Garibaldi.

Salmon P. Chase as "a Great Financier" and a Candidate for President.

From the N. Y. World.

General Butler has written another astute, incisive letter in support of his project for paying off the public debt in legal tender greenbacks. He addresses himself this time to the *Tribune*, in reply to some sharp denunciations of his plan by that journal. The *Tribune* furnishes a rejoinder, which occupies more space than the letter; but it shies Butler's points and runs into vague moral considerations. It is no adequate reply to General Butler's reasoning to tell him he "seems deficient in moral sensibility." Such an imputation may be true enough in point of fact; but if the devil himself should make an able argument to prove that the debt is not due in coin, he would be unfairly dealt by if his antagonist, instead of meeting and exploding his reasoning, should hint that he was a great rascal. The *Tribune* shirks General Butler's main position—that the Government has never contracted to pay the principal of the five-twenties in coin, and contends that the Government is morally bound to do better by its creditors than it promised—that it must pay "wheat," though it may have only promised "oats." Now it seems to us that the hinge of the controversy is exactly where Butler locates it—namely, in the question whether the Government did, or did not, engage to pay the principal in coin. We have already given our views on this point, and will not repeat them now. There is only one new point in Butler's last letter, and that we will try to dispose of at the end of this article. Our purpose is not to confute Butler anew, but to expose Chase.

Butler's letter to the *Tribune* does not demonstrate his main position, but it does demonstrate that the financial policy of Mr. Chase was a muddle and a bungle; demonstrates that his policy was so vacillating, inconsistent, and self-contradictory, that amid the confusing cross-lights the rights of the public creditors and the obligations of the Government are open to endless questionings, and liable to be tossed hither and thither on a fluctuating sea of uncertainties. The editor of the *Tribune* stands foremost among Mr. Chase's admirers and eulogists, and the evasive feebleness of his rejoinder to Butler corroborates the conclusion that Mr. Chase was a financial charlatan. It is susceptible of historical proof that the contradictory loan laws were drafted by the then Secretary of the Treasury. We know this fact from the most authentic source; it was publicly stated by Mr. Hooper, the organ of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives. General Butler is enabled to make out a plausible case, because the various laws are a clashing set of inconsistent enactments, instead of a harmonious system. It is quite true, as General Butler states, that the greenbacks are a tender for everything except Government interest and duties on imports. The language inscribed on every greenback means nothing, or it means that the greenbacks must be accepted in payment of the public debt. It is true that there are other enactments inconsistent with this; it is true that Mr. Chase made promises and held out inducements of quite a contrary tenor; but is a farrago of jostling enactments and promises such a financial policy as the country had a right to expect from an able minister of finance? The fact that he left the door open for such unsettling controversies as have arisen; that he furnished materials for such specious arguments as those advanced by General Butler, must cause his lauded ability as a financier to pass into a total eclipse.

How easy it would have been, by a little consideration and foresight, to avoid discussions which tend to shake the public credit to its foundation! How easy it would have been to furnish argument to the *Tribune* which would have tripped up Butler's heels by a single touch of its toe! A single additional word inscribed on the greenbacks, the two little words "in coin" transplanted from the ten-forty to the five-twenty loan bill, would have left Butler and those who think with him without a shred of plausible argument. If General Butler's doctrine is as pernicious as the *Tribune* declares it to be, why was there not forecast enough to shut the door against it? The *Tribune* says:—

"If every American would say, 'We will pay our public debt to the uttermost farthing!' we might soon fund our debt at 4 per cent. As it is, we shall long pay fifty millions per annum in extra interest because of the threat and dread of virtual repudiation. And that fifty millions would pay off our entire debt in less than forty years. We are for reducing both principal and interest so fast as can honestly be done; and we object to all dodges that savor of repudiation that they preclude this most desired consummation."

It is but a day or two since the *Tribune* praised Mr. Chase as our most accomplished financier since Hamilton. But how could so great a genius for finance have left open this yawning gap through which, by the *Tribune's* own showing, there flows annually fifty millions of wasted treasure, when the insertion of two short words in the statutes drawn by this famous financier would have shut up this great sluice-way forever? Why were the words "in coin" in the ten-forty bill, and not in the five-twenty bill? What could Butler say for himself, if those words had been inserted instead of being omitted? Their omission, which can be proved to have been by design, and the making of the greenbacks a tender for everything except customs duties and Government interest, enable Butler to make out a case so plausible that his views will find a wide acceptance as soon as a considerable contraction of the currency causes the pressure of taxes to be more severely felt. It is for the admirers of Mr. Chase to explain why he left the public credit exposed to such specious and damaging attacks. If he meant to pay the five-twenties in coin, why did he not so draw the statute as to leave the point free from doubt? The *Tribune* would not then be driven to "Paley's Moral Philosophy" for arguments to supply the acknowledged silence of the law on a point deemed vital to the public credit. It is Mr. Chase, not General Butler, that is shaking public confidence; for General Butler is merely exposing Mr. Chase's financial disarrangements. His "system" is a chaos of contradictions, of which it is as easy to prove one thing as another, according as attention is drawn to one or another of its slashing parts. We could point out other inconsistencies equally gross; but those now exposed will suffice for the present. If Mr. Chase is run for President, we can promise that his financial renown will be pretty thoroughly riddled.

It remains to redeem our promise of meeting General Butler's single new point. He states it with specious ingenuity as follows:—

"If the United States should now choose to exercise its right to pay them (which would seem to be wise, as they are untaxable, so that their interest is, in fact, from one to tures per cent. higher than six par. cent to the holder), in that case, why should the Government be called upon to pay in gold or its equivalent in currency, say 143, when anybody else can buy them at 129?

"Why should the tax-payers be called upon to pay the holders from 30 to 40 per cent. more, in order to redeem these bonds, than, as they now have the right to do, the capitalist is now willing to sell them for to anybody else?"

This is artful, but it lacks substance. Its fallacy consists in confounding two operations entirely distinct in their nature. There can be no objection, on the score of national honor, to the Government buying its bonds in the market, at the market price, like other purchasers. This would tend to enhance, not depreciate their value; inasmuch as it would widen the market and increase the demand. But paying the bonds is quite a different operation. The purchase alluded to can just as well be made before the expiration of the five years as after. General Butler certainly means something different from this, for his whole reasoning goes on the payability of the bonds at the option of the Government, after the five years are up. He means, then (or he talks nonsense), that they are to be paid in some way not permissible before the expiration of the five years, but permissible afterwards. This of course excludes purchase and includes payment, properly so called. In the first case, the holder sells or not, as he pleases; his decision depending on a balance of advantages between keeping his bonds till maturity and drawing the interest, or taking such a present price as the Government is willing to offer. In the latter case, he has no option at all. The Government gives notice that, on a certain date, the bonds will be redeemed and the interest stopped. If he does not accept the proffered payment, they become dead, unproductive property. It is this latter case that General Butler is called to meet, but he dexterously evades it by insisting on the defensibility of the first. It is a false analogy, totally irrelevant (as we hope we have convinced the reader) to the point in discussion.

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FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

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Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

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In order to accommodate the large number of applicants for admission as students at the Conservatory, the limited number has been increased to *one hundred*, and the Subscription Books will be kept open until all vacancies shall be filled.

Instructions at the Class Rooms will positively begin on MONDAY, October 7.

Pupils' Season Tickets for the Grand Concerts and Matinees are now ready, and will be issued with the receipt for tuition. 10 3tS*

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1228 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

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Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
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BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!

Franklin Planing Mill all kinds of Boxes, Box shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The business was this:—

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the chair.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Girard Estate for the last quarter year was presented. The balance on hand is $18,397.

A communication was received from Mayor McMichael, vetoing the ordinance rearranging the election divisions of the Nineteenth Ward.

The veto being unanimously sustained, the bill fell.

A resolution by Charles Thompson Jones, authorizing the laying of broad sidewalks in the Twenty-eighth Ward, went to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Hodgson, of the Committee on Water, reported an ordinance. Mr. Hodgson desires that water pipe be laid in Eighth street, from Morris to Tasker streets, in the First Ward, as also in various streets in the Fifth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, and other wards.

The ordinance was passed.

Mr. Barlow offered a resolution. It instructs the High way Department to tram way Rye street, First Ward, from Saranac street to its southern terminus. Referred.

The bill from Common Council fixing the tax rate at $1·40 was taken up.

Mr. Page moved to recommit the bill. He took the ground that $1·50 per hundred dollars was the lowest sum that would sufficiently lubricate the wheels of the municipal machinery. He read a very voluminous and elaborate paper, sustaining his motion.

Mr. Gillingham seconded the motion.

Mr. King assented to the truth of all that Mr. Page had said.

Mr. Hodgson argued that Mr. Page, in his document, had made many errors, which he proceeded *seriatim* to point out. Mr. Hodgson went over the various estimates, exhibiting the errors of calculation into which he believed Mr. Page had fallen.

Mr. Smith said that he had so thoroughly figured up the matter, that he doubted if any one could move him from his position. He had gone over the whole matter, and was satisfied that $1·50 would be the least amount of taxation that could furnish the means to carry on the City Government.

Mr. Hopkins also urged the inadequacy of the sum of $1·40 as the tax per $100.

Mr. Cattell demonstrated that in a fair business point of view $1·40 was sufficient. A good business man, in his own business matters, could very easily make it so under the same conditions.

On the motion to recommit, the yeas were 10, the nays were 15. Therefore it was lost.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by making the rate $1·50 per one hundred dollars.

Mr. King said that he was not prepared to vote. There was nothing upon which he could predicate an opinion as to the amount that would be requisite. He thought that this fixing of a low rate was a trick to "shut up" the eyes of the tax payer. It was not enough, and politicians who sought to "bamboozle" the public by pretending that it was, would be sure to suffer for so doing. If, however, no more light was thrown upon the subject, the speaker would vote for the lowest rate proposed that was likely to pass.

The motion to make the rate $1·50 was put. The yeas were but 6, the nays 18. So it was lost.

The bill then passed as it came from Common Council.

Mr. Wagner, from the Committee on Law, reported an ordinance asking the Legislature to confer upon Councils the power to give the use of Penn Square, for building purposes, to the Academy of Natural Sciences and Fine Arts, the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia Library, Philosophical, and other societies. It was adopted.

A voluminous report from the Chief Engineer of the Gas Works for the present was laid upon the table. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber was called to order shortly after 3 o'clock. President Marcer in the chair.

A communication was received from persons living in the neighborhood of Currant alley, asking that the name of that alley be changed to Numen street. Referred to the Committee on Survey.

Also, a communication from Dr. P. F. Maley returning the thanks of the Cincinnati delegation for courtesies received at the hands of Philadelphia Councilmen during their stay in this city. The communication was accepted.

Mr. J. C. Martin offered a resolution requesting Select Council to meet Common Council in joint convention and elect a Port Warden. Agreed to.

A number of petitions from the several Wards were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

The ordinance from Select Council making a transfer of certain items in the annual appropriation to the Department of City Property was postponed for the present.

A long discussion ensued on the ordinance from Select Council authorizing the erection of a Cornish pumping-engine at the Twenty-first Ward Water Works.

During the debate the hour of five o'clock arrived, and the Boiler bill was called up, having been made the special order of the day at that hour.

Mr. J. C. Martin moved to postpone the matter until the Cornish engine was disposed of.

Mr. Potter moved to postpone the bill until next Thursday, at five o'clock.

Mr. Hetzell pressed the consideration of the bill. He said he had been intimately connected with the bill for the last six months. He was tired of procrastination, and hoped the bill would pass.

The motions of Messrs. Martin and Potter fell, and the bill came up.

While the third section was being acted upon, the members of Select Council met Common in joint convention, and elected Mr. Joseph B. Hodgson to fill the vacancy in the Board of Port Wardens, occasioned by the death of John Birely, Esq. Mr. Philip Fitzpatrick was placed in nomination by the Democrats. He received 5 votes while Mr. Hodgson received 42.

The Boiler bill was again taken up and discussed.

The hour of 7 having arrived, the subject went over until next meeting. Nine sections of the bill have been thus far concurred in.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.—The announcement that a sale of Government steamers would take place yesterday at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, drew there a large number of merchants, shippers, and others. The vessels catalogued were the iron side-wheel steamers Boxer and Hornet, and the wooden side-wheel steamers Florida, Mackinaw, Genesee, Mingo, Mendota, Chenango, Sassacus, and Metacomet.

The Boxer, length 217 feet, breadth 23 feet 5 inches, depth of hold 9 feet 6 inches, was first put up. A bid of $5000 was heard, but the auctioneer said that would not do, and after an unsuccessful attempt to get a bid near the Government valuation, the vessel was withdrawn. For the Hornet, length 240 feet, breadth 36 feet, and depth of hold 15 feet 5 inches, bids up to $19,000 were made, when the vessel was withdrawn, Mr. Cook stating that the Government price was $40,000.

For the Florida, length 214 feet, breadth 35 feet, depth of hold 23 feet, there was no bid. The wooden steamer Mackinaw, length 233 feet, breadth 34 feet 9 inches, depth of hold 11 feet 11 inches, was knocked down to Charles B. Miller & Co., Philadelphia, for $17,500. The wooden steamer Genesee, length 206 feet, breadth 34 feet 10 inches, depth of hold 12 feet 2 inches, was knocked down to the same for $14,400, and the wooden steamer Mingo to the same for $16,000. The Mendota, Chenango, Sassacus, and Metacomet were not sold. The auctioneer stated that the Government wanted $25,000 for the Mendota; the same for the Chenango; $30,000 for the Sassacus; and $40,000 for the Metacomet. The hull of the Cimerone was offered for sale, but was withdrawn below the valuation price.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.—Collector Cummings, of the Fourth District, comprising the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards, gives notice that the internal revenue taxes for the district are now payable at his office, on Arch street, above Seventh.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE NAVY YARD.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious accident occurred on board the United States steamer Juniata, at the Navy Yard. While several men were working at the capstan of the Juniata, lifting the boiler of the ship to the wharf, it appears that after the boiler was raised to the ship's side, and while in the act of lowering it, the capstan began t ogain in the backward movement, and threw several of the men against the ship's side with great violence, injuring them quite seriously. Four of the men employed were struck by the capstan bars and very seriously hurt, one of them, Michael Reddon, having his jaw broken, and one of his arms broken in two places. Another, George Taylor, was also dangerously injured. A boy, name unknown, was lifted from the deck and thrown to the dock by one of the bars in its flight from the capstan, and, singularly enough, did not appear to be much injured. The sufferers were promptly cared for by the officers in charge, and at last accounts were doing well.

ALTERATIONS AT THE FAIRMOUNT WATER WORKS.—The work of removing two of the old breast wheels at Fairmount, to make room for the new turbine, has been commenced. In making this improvement, 75 feet of the west wall of the old wheel house will be removed, and a new one be put up seven feet further in the river, so as to give more room for the turbine wheel. The east wall will be raised about five feet, but the general appearance of the building will not be changed. The water from the new pumps will be conveyed to the Fairmount reservoir through a 36-inch main, which will cross the forebay about 9 feet above the ordinary stage of water, and then up the side of the bank.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS LAST EVENING.—A mass meeting of Republican citizens was held last evening at Shackamaxon street and Frankford road. Alderman Clouds presided. Speeches urging the people to support the nominees of the Republican party were made by Colonel William B. Mann, ex Governor Pollock, James S. Scovel, Esq., of New Jersey, and others.

A large Republican meeting was also held in Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. Addresses were made by William Bull, Esq., Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, Colonel Worrell, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., and others.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. George Bigler, No. 1321 North Seventh street, was feloniously entered on Wednesday, during the absence of the family, and robbed of a gold watch and chain, some jewelry, and a number of articles of clothing. An entrance was effected by breaking out a pane of glass near a side door, thrusting an arm through the hole, and turning the key in the lock.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The three large and handsome stores now going up on Chesnut street, above Twelfth, have been rented for $10,000 per year each, to Messrs. Samuel R. Phillips, saddler, J. R. Kerr, dealer in china, and R. L. Knight, for a carpet store.

TO BE RETURNED.—Judge Blatchford, of New York, has directed that Captain Brown, who has occasioned so much discussion between the law officers of New York city and Philadelphia, shall be returned to the prison authorities of the latter city.

ASSAULTED WITH A HATCHET.—Policeman Laighton, of the Seventh Police District, in attempting to make an arrest, a day or two ago, during a fight in Third street, above Poplar, was struck in the head with a hatchet and badly wounded.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.—R. A. Shetzline & Co., were charged before Alderman Tunison with selling barrels of apples and potatoes containing a good article on top, and a bad article throughout the rest of the barrels. They were held to bail.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. James E. Murdoch takes his first benefit this evening, appearing as "Benedick," in Shakespeare's delightful comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing*, supported by the entire strength of the new company.

To-morrow afternoon, for the Matinee, *Caste* will be presented for the only time.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. W. Gomersal takes a benefit to-night, and appears in three of her best parts. She will sing a number of new songs. Mrs. Gomersal goes to New Orleans in a few days, and our citizens should seize this final opportunity to gladden the lady's heart.

On Monday evening Miss Charlotte Thompson will appear.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. Eddy and last appearance but one. A capital bill is presented. Miss Henrietta Irving will also appear, together with all of the company favorites.

On Monday evening *Innisfallen* will be produced in magnificent style, with Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. Falconer (the author), Miss Price, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Cresse, Mr. Everly, Mr. Craig, Mr. Hemple, and others in the distribution of characters.

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE an excellent entertainment will be given to-night and to-morrow afternoon. This establishment is crowded every night. This is the last week of the "Arabian Brothers."

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the *Black Crook* will be presented to-night and to-morrow afternoon.

CARL SENTZ'S FIRST ORCHESTRA MATINEE came off yesterday with great *eclat*. A more brilliant success has never been witnessed in our city. The hall was crowded with the best of our townsfolk, and everybody expressed satisfaction and delight. The Orchestra numbered forty-six members, the best professors of the art resident here. Mr. Sentz led them with his usual energy and ability, and everything passed off smoothly and without a hitch. It was an occasion of regret that sickness prevented Mr. Hartman from singing, but his place was admirably supplied by Mr. George Bishop, a tenor of exquisite quality and style, who sang a pleasing ballad in a charming manner.

BLIND TOM.—In the *Gesta Romanorum* there is a tale of a prince who possessed a talisman which secured him universal love from his fellow-creatures. Blind Tom seems to hold possession of a talisman which insures him universal success, for he has not failed to please the crowds which flock to Concert Hall. To Tom, failure is but a word. May he never experience its reality! but a day more remains of Tom's stay in our city, and Concert Hall is still as much crowded as ever. The last matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon (to-morrow). Let the Hall be crowded as it has been for the last five weeks with the best families of the city, as Tom is to make his farewell speech, which will be, like his musical genius, a treat.

MR. J. L. RINGWALT continues his popular lecture at the Assembly Buildings, on "The Plains and the Rocky Mountains." Mr. Ringwalt has been visited by full houses, and his lecture is illustrated by beautiful views of scenes and people he met on his Western journey.

TUNISON & Co. are still favored with large and fashionable audiences at their new Philadelphia Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch. Sanford, Eph Horn, Frank Moran, and other "stars" of the profession still remain to drive away the "blues" from all sad-hearted visitors.

"A HURRAH TRIP AROUND THE WORLD," with two capital burlesques, is still the attraction at Carncross & Dixey's.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES 6:00 | MOON RISES 10:22
SUN SETS 5:38 | HIGH WATER 6:16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
U. Kingdom	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
W. Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Etna	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 5
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 5
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
America	New York	Bremen	Oct. 10
Cella	New York	London	Oct. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 5
Corsica	New York	Nassau	Oct. 5
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 5
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5
San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston. H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. M. Morales, Newman, Charleston, do.
Schr Argus Eye, Townsend, Key West, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, Boston, Captain.
Schr L. A. Orcutt, Butler, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Evans, Boston. do.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Salisbury, do.
Str T. A. Morgan, Livingston, New Orleans, S. & J. M. Flanagan.
Str Achilles, Schellinger, New Orleans, S. & J. M. Flanagan.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay ship Samoset, hence for San Francisco; barque W. H. Jenkins, from Liverpool; a barque in tow of steamtug E. A. Souder; brigs Harriet, from London; and R. M. Heelen, from Boston.
Schr Clara, Corson, 20 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Middletown, with stone to captain.
Schr Arianne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 1st instant.
Barque W. Van Name, Craig, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schr E. S. Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, from Middletown for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr A. Townsend, Dolbow, for Providence, was up at Mobile 27th ult.
Schr Emma, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 1st inst.
Schr Mary McKee, hence, at Galveston 24th ult.
Schrs E. Doron, Jarvis; Edwin, Tuttle; and Chas. R. Vickery, Benton, hence, at Providence 1st inst.
Schrs D. Collins, Church, and Archer and Reeves, Ireland, for Georgetown, cleared at Charleston 30th ultimo.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, hence, was off Galveston bar 25th ult.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Mershon, hence, at Wilmington 1st inst.
Schr Julia Nelson, Cavalier, hence, at Georgetown 29 inst.
Schr Geo. Bryant, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Schrs Westmoreland, Rice; J. B. Johnson, Smith; and R. Strong, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.
Steamer Claymont, Carr, hence, at Richmond 1st instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Buoy No. 33, on Long Bed, below Providence, has broken off, and gone adrift.

Extract of a letter to J. H. Upton, Secretary of the American Shipmasters' Association, No. 51 Wall street:—

"On the 24th of June last, on a voyage from Jamaica to Colon, I discovered a shoal about eighty fathoms in length and fifty broad, by appearance not more than nine fathoms, in lat. 16° 09 N., lon. 77° 37 W. It is very likely to be the 'El Camboy,' which is on the charts as doubtful."

Two buoys have been placed at the eastern entrance of the river Para, Brazil, viz:—

1. A white conical buoy, with staff and vane, on the north side of the Braganza bank, in 7½ fathoms water, fine sand. It lies E.N.E., 1½ miles from the NW. part of the bank, N. 9 miles from Tajoca Point, and NW. by N. 9 to 10 miles from the land of Curuza Island. The assumed position is in lat. 0 28½ S., lon. 47 53 W. of Greenwich.

This buoy also marks shoal ground, which extends nearly 2 miles E.NE. from it.

2. A red conical buoy, with staff and vane, on the E. side of the Tajoca bank, between 4 and 6 miles W. of the white Braganza buoy, and bearing N.NE. between 14 and 15 miles from Taipu Point. The assumed position is in lat. 0 26 S., lon. 47 57½ W. of Greenwich.

Directions—Vessels from the eastward bound for the port of Para, and being in the meridian of, and 9 to 10 miles from Curuza Island, the white buoy of the Braganza bank should be seen to the westward, distant 3 or 4 miles: pass to northward of it, and having cleared the northwestern part of the bank, known as the Cotobello Point, keep more to the southward, passing between the Braganza and Tajoca banks.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 1 deg. 59 min. W. in 1867.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $108,924.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Ingham,	Henry F. Keuney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw6 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
No. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 25

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3 Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY, September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorised officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings. M. D. McALESTER.
Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng's,
In charge of improvement, mouth of Mississippi river. 9 23 12t

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertiliser contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilising Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 1 24

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,621 Woollen blankets.	58,548 Stable frocks.
7,211 Rubber do.	244,632 C. F. drawers.
5,658 Do. Ponchos.	7,564 Domet do.
68,488 Pegged Bootees, pairs.	15,400 Trowsers, horse.
83,125 Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.	107,131 Forage caps.
36,360 Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.	32,274 Unif. hats, untrimmed.
31,835 Pegged Boots, pairs.	21,396 Do. Inft., trimm'd.
22,964 Great Coats, horse.	3,078 Do. Cav., trimm'd.
105,992 Do. do. foot.	995 Do. Art., trimm'd.
25,418 Grey Flannel shirts.	184,836 Great Coat straps.
69,919 Domet shirts.	18,468 Jackets, Cav., privates.
134 Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.	8,285 Unif. coats, Inft., do.
824 Jackets, Cav. do.	2,859 Do. do. Art., do.
262 Unif. coats, Engineers.	277,413 Hat cords, Inft.
26 do. do. Ordnance.	460 do. Hospital Stewards.
316 do. do. Art. Music.	144 Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
981 do. do. Inft. do.	8 Tulips, do. do.
10,000 Mosquito bars.	227,112 Hat Eagles.
226,825 Rompsacks.	7,426 do. castles.
3,999 do. straps, sets.	4,032 Shells and flames.
100,201 Haversacks, painted.	50,815 Crossed sabres.
236 do. unpainted.	42,668 do. cannon.
232,511 Canteens.	277,148 Hat bugles.
4,255 Cotton overalls.	39,797 do. cords, Cavalry.
1,349,188 Hat Numbers.	80,197 do. do. Artillery.
19,499 do. Feathers.	1,252,604 do. letters.
1,022 Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.	38 do. Cord and Tassels.
1,060 Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.	439 Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
4,595½ Brass Scales Sergeants, pairs.	25 Knit Drawers.
100 Scale Buttons, prs.	500 Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
454 Hosp. Stewards Letters S.	425 Trowsers, foot, B's.
457 Hosp. Stewards Letters S.	104 Pairs Bootees, do.
1,542 Scale slides, pairs.	100 Shirts, Flannel, do.
4,517 Cap Covers.	759 Grey Blue Great Coat.
3,362 Files.	74 Trowsers, foot.
362 Rifle for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.	136 Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
21 Red Hair Plumes,	17 Taimas and Hoods
13,468 Pickaxes.	150 Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
16,820 do. handles	14 Turbans, Zouave.
16,836 Axes, felling.	963 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
6,069 do. handles.	15,808 Common do. do.
16,616 do. slings.	10,747 Hospital Tent Pins, large.
33,587 Hatchets.	13,598 Do. do., small.
24,999 do. handles.	378,043 Common do.
19,242 do. slings.	3,527 Wall do., large.
3,662 Spades.	2,698 Stoves for Sibley Tents.
1,344 Shovels.	108 Stove-Pipe, pieces of
5,546 Stove-Pipe, pieces of	2 Camp Color Staffs,
35 Canteen Straps.	66,306 Mess Pans.
26,694 Camp Kettles.	2 Sibley Tents.
47 Wall Tent Flies.	3 Marquee Tents.
426 Hospital Tent Poles, sets.	51 Iron Pots.
37,216 prs. Chevrons.	1,310 Machine Sewed bootees, prs.
691,649½ yds. Worsted Lace.	48,376 Leather N'k St'ks.
5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce.	55,912 Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF
KERR'S CHINA HALL,
NO. 529 T STREET,
ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE,
NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,
(Late Meeschert's Mansion).
$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,
To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.
Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants, now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 1mwim
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $928, and No. 180 for $598·34, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office. 9 24 tf No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24 1

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee and Manager.
EXCITEMENT INCREASING.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY
with the
ELITE AND BEAUTY OF PHILADELPHIA,
to witness the most gorgeous spectacle ever produced.
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK
and the magnificent
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
who are received nightly with
SHOUTS OF ADMIRATION.
NOTICE.—Residents of adjoining towns have now an opportunity of witnessing this Grand Spectacle and return home at an early hour. The performance closes at 10½ o'clock.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured without extra charge at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, CHESNUT street, above Seventh street, and at the ACADEMY from 10 until 3 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 4, 1867.
FIFTH NIGHT AND
BENEFIT
OF THE GREAT HISTRIONIC ARTIST,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will repeat in his great impersonation of
BENEDICK,
received last season with

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1867.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:—

"IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

The Correspondence Between Judge Allison and Judge Ludlow.

IN our advertising columns to-day will be found an extract from a letter written by Judge Joseph Allison to Judge James R. Ludlow, in reply to one received from that gentleman, in which the President Judge approves of the renomination of his associate. Over the receipt of this letter there is much joy in the camp of the Democracy; but when we look at the circumstances under which it was written we cannot see how Judge Allison could do otherwise than as he did. The letter in question was written to Judge Ludlow personally, and it is evident, from the contents, that it is in reply to one received from the same source. How could Judge Allison, with courtesy, refuse his asked-for assent, when the gentleman who asked it had sat side by side with him for ten years, and when the personal relations between them were of such a character? Which one of our readers, if he had been on terms of close intimacy with a gentleman for ten years, and had nothing personally against him, and was informed that no question of politics was under consideration, would have refused to ratify a nomination which it is evident that the Judge thought was a no-party movement? We, therefore, can feel no surprise at the tone of the letter, but are rather surprised that it is not warmer in its commendation. It is a cold and formal endorsement, in terms anything but warm. Yet such as it is, it is placed before all the people as a conclusive evidence of Judge Allison's opinion.

The letter in question must have been written at least a month ago, probably previous to the nomination of Judge Ludlow by the Democracy, certainly before the writer heard of that nomination. Under such circumstances, can we consider the opinion expressed by Judge Allison before that event as indicating what he would now say if asked? Before the action of the Democracy, and the acceptance of their nomination by Judge Ludlow, every Republican paper, with the exception of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, gave a qualified assent to that gentleman's reëlection. But to-day every Republican paper in Philadelphia is as earnestly opposed to such an event as we have been from the beginning. And why is this? It is because Judge Ludlow accepted a Democratic nomination on a platform which is infamous and insulting to every loyal man, and because the Democracy have acknowledged him, and his election would be a victory for Andrew Johnson and the semi-Rebel party. There was no alternative left for the Republicans but to oppose Judge Ludlow, or else take their places as the hangers-on or members of the party which from the bottom of their hearts they despise for its course during the war. They attempted to raise the election of judge above the turmoil of party strife; for that attempt we honor them, and we honor Judge Allison for joining in the attempt; but we did not support the movement because we knew that such an effort would fail. It has failed, and to-day those Republicans who joined the movement have, with few exceptions, returned to their old places in the ranks. Judge Allison has had no chance to return. He knew of the movement, joined with it, but had not witnessed its signal failure. He did not know that, by the action of the Democracy, the election of Judge Ludlow would be esteemed a Democratic party triumph; that the no-party movement has been scattered to the four winds of heaven, and that to-day the issue between Thayer and Ludlow is the same as between Woodward and Geary, or Agnew and Lowry. In such a contest, does any one doubt where Judge Allison would stand? We feel sure that, had he but the opportunity to retract, like his colleagues in the movement here had, and have availed themselves of, even personal importunity could not secure his assent. But he has had no such chance. Across the sea he does not know the new attitude which the action of the Democracy and Judge Ludlow has placed the contest in, so that he is led by the words written months ago, and we are to suppose that he would stand the same then as now. We might as well take the letters from radicals writing to Mr. Johnson before his ascent to the Presidential chair, in which they pledge to him their support, and publish them as strong arguments in favor of "My policy" to-day. The attitude of the man about whom they were written has changed, and it is false and without influence to use the previous opinions as an index of what the writer now thinks. What the opinion of Judge Allison would now be were he at home, and saw the Democrats exulting over what they prophesy will be a party victory, we feel confident would be the reverse of his views, and would be in favor of our able candidate, Hon. M. Russell Thayer. As it is now, Judge Ludlow sees fit to advertise the letter received by him from Judge Allison, which really has no application or force. It was written when the Judge was pretending to be a no party candidate. To-day the mask is thrown aside, and he is as much a Democrat as Clymer or Vallandigham. The force of the letter is broken by the change of the position of Judge Ludlow, and its tones will fall idly on the ear, without any weight, for all its application is destroyed.

The Republican Party and the Young Men of the Nation.

ONE of the strongest elements of success in the Republican organization is the hold it has upon the *young men* of the country. A very large proportion of the new voters who each succeeding year come upon the stage of action are Republicans. The explanation of this significant fact is to be found in the liberal and progressive character of the Republican party and its doctrines. Young men are proverbially *radical*. Their sympathies are generous; their impulses are liberal; their tendencies are all progressive. How can a conservative, reactionary, old fogy party expect to win recruits from such a class of citizens? It must look for its supporters rather to those who have lost the generous fire and enthusiasm of youth, who have become hardened by contact with the world, and who, grown selfish and insincere themselves, have lost all faith in their fellow-men. There is nothing in the doctrines or present attitude of the Democratic party that can attract the sympathy or support of the young. Hatred of the negro, a desire to oppress him, to thrust him down into degradation and misery, a fear of allowing him a fair chance in the race of life, a constant spirit of denunciation and injustice towards him—these are the *alpha* and the *omega* of the Democratic faith. Deprive that party of the negro, and of the prejudices against him growing out of his former condition of slavery, and its stock in trade would be gone. It would have no working capital left. But what a basis is this for a great party! What enthusiasm a man must feel in kicking a poor fellow-mortal who is down and can't help himself! What laurels must crown the victor in *such* a cause!

The Republican party, on the other hand, is the party of true progress, of a broad and unselfish humanity, of a trust in the people, of a belief in the dignity and worth of human nature itself. It abhors all class rule, all class privilege. It believes in the rights of the people, without regard to color, race, or creed. It is the counterpart of the Liberal party in the Old World. The fight is essentially the same here as there—equal rights against class privileges. Such a party must in the nature of things attract to it the young, the ardent, the enthusiastic, the progressive, and the liberal. It stands to-day as the only representative of the distinctive political principles upon which our Government and our free institutions are founded. The principles of the miscalled Democratic party are the principles of *aristocracy*; those of the Republican party are those of true democracy.

If we add to all this the proud record of the Republican party, its splendid defense of freedom and free labor against the assaults of slavery, its championship of the Union and the Constitution against traitors and rebels in arms, the achievements of its great leaders in the field and in the halls of legislation, we have a sufficient explanation of the hold it has upon the young men of the nation. It is the popular party, because it *deserves* to be—because, in short, it is the great organ of American progress, of American ideas, of American power and glory!

The Republican Party and the Tranquillity of the Country.

THE triumph of the Republican party is essential to the tranquillity of the country. The organs of Mr. Johnson, awed by the uprising of the people, have for the moment ceased to vex the public ear with their infamous threats against social order and the integrity of the Government; but the purpose doubtless remains. It only needs a Democratic triumph in Pennsylvania this fall to encourage these reckless plotters against the public peace to a renewal of their treasonable plans and suggestions. We have no fears of the final result, even should Mr. Johnson be encouraged to attempt the revolutionary *rôle* urged upon him by his Copperhead advisers; but the temporary distress inflicted upon the community, especially upon the laboring classes, and upon men in active business, would be very great. Such a convulsion is to be avoided, if possible. The people's only safety is by standing together in the Union party in such an array of power as shall carry dismay to the hearts of the miscreants who would pluck down the social fabric, that they might plunder and rob amid its ruins. Let every man who values peace and tranquillity, the preservation of order, and the regular administration of law, vote against Andrew Johnson and the Democratic party.

Our Example.

THE patriotic, Union-loving people of other States are looking as anxiously as ever to Pennsylvania for such an example of devotion to the Constitution and to the Union in the election this fall as shall inspire confidence and joy throughout the republic. The old Keystone must not falter now that we are upon the very threshold of victory. The fruits of our struggle in the field are still ungathered. The foes of the Union are endeavoring to save the "lost" Rebel "cause" at the ballot-box. They must not be allowed to succeed. The blood of our slaughtered brothers appeals to us from the ground, that we carry forward this great work to a triumphant conclusion. Let no man falter in his duty to the country at such an hour as this.

The Attempt to Catch Republican Votes for a Democratic Nominee.

THERE never was a more impudent or unfounded claim put forth in behalf of any office-seeker than that which assumes that Judge Sharswood is in any possible sense a non-partisan candidate. On the contrary, he is a partisan candidate, pledged to a partisan platform, and bound to carry out on the bench, so far as he may, the political sentiments of the party whose standard-bearer he is. His nomination was so arranged that no man could vote for him without giving a moral endorsement to the platform upon which he stands and the party with which he acts. Suppose him to be elected, does not everybody know that his election would be claimed all over the country as a triumph, not of an independent, non-partisan candidate for Judge, but as that of the Democratic party? We are aware that it has been weakly claimed for Judge Sharswood that he does not endorse the platform upon which he stands; but such a claim is evidently unfounded. When has he ever denied his endorsement of the Democratic platform? Whom has he authorized to make any such denial for him? How many Democratic votes would he get, were he authoritatively to repudiate the platform? What was the platform for, except as a recognized and formal expression of the political views of the party and the candidate? What sentiment in the platform is repugnant to the political record of Judge Sharswood? A fair answer to these various questions shows that no consistent Republican can vote for this Democratic nominee. Nor is there the slightest excuse for doing so. The Republican nominee, Judge Williams, is in every respect as worthy a candidate as any party could desire. His ability is unquestioned. His experience is ample. His integrity is above suspicion. His moral character is irreproachable. In every element necessary to the high position for which he has been nominated, he is not only competent, but he *excels*. Why, then, should any true Republican refuse to support him? Why should any Republican stultify himself, and strike a fatal blow at principles dear to every patriotic heart, by supporting an out-and-out Democrat upon an avowed and purposely made offensive platform? Democratic support of Judge Sharswood is appropriate. He is a Democrat, and the candidate of Democrats, but he has not the slightest claim to the support of any honest Republican. Nor do we believe he will get it.

Mr. Mullen's Speech.

ON Wednesday evening young Mr. Mullen, who aspires to legislative honors in the Fifth District, made a speech to his future constituents, which, taken altogether, is by far the most brilliant electioneering document put forth by the Democracy during the present campaign. Peter Lyle's tirade against the "radical rascals," and Joseph N. Peirsol's unaffected letter on the League Island question, were completely eclipsed by the maiden effort of the youthful Mullen. The effusions of Lyle and Peirsol are both characterized by their excessive modesty; but even in this respect young Thomas excelled them, as in the course of an address which fills only two-thirds of a column, he referred to himself, by the use of personal pronouns, in one way and another, sixty-seven times. It is true that Mr. Brooke's young man became somewhat muddled in the course of his disquisition, especially when he attempted to quote from a celebrated English statesman, and talked about the election of members of the next Congress during the coming fall election. But it must be remembered that this was Mr. Mullen's first effort on the stump, and that he himself expressed at the outset the fear that he might "not come up to the expectations" formed of him. And if all this suffices not by way of an excuse, the naive manner in which he closed his remarks by apologizing for "spreading himself out," should certainly satisfy his future constituents. If any of our readers have not had the pleasure of perusing Mr. Mullen's address, we would advise them to borrow a copy of yesterday's TELEGRAPH, and glance through that luminous discourse.

THE DEMOCRACY of Boston have a little more common decency than their party friends of this city, and therefore are quite willing that General Sheridan should receive at the hands of the people the full reward of his gallant services in the country's behalf. The Boston *Post*, referring editorially to "Little Phil's" proposed visit to the "Hub," says:—

"We are glad our municipal authorities are taking such measures as will insure a proper manifestation of respect and gratitude towards General Sheridan for his eminent military services. He was a brave and faithful officer during the war, and deserves all the honor his country freely accords him as a military commander."

What a sad contrast is presented by these frank words and the following ungenerous assault upon the hero of the Shenandoah from the Democratic organ of this city!

"Sheridan has departed from Philadelphia on his discreditable political pilgrimage, but he has left behind him a big bill for the city to foot. Thousands of dollars have been recklessly and extravagantly spent by the radical 'ring' having him in charge, for feeds, carriage hire, and a variety of incidentals, all of which will come out of the pockets of the heavily burdened tax payers. In this way is the people's hard earned money squandered by the radical spendthrifts, and the honest, hard-working mechanic, who cannot afford to buy meat for his children more than once a week, is compelled to furnish reedbirds, champagne, and cigars for hungry radicals."

The "boys in blue" should not forget the gross lack of decency which the aforesaid Democratic organ has displayed in this matter; and when they are besought for their votes on Tuesday next, they should remember that "Little Phil" has done the country more service in the field than a whole regiment of Lyles, Leeches, and Bailiers.

The Value of Our Votes.

The success of the Democrats in this State next Tuesday might, in its future consequences, be as serious a public calamity as would have been a Union defeat during the war. It would give new heart to the enemies of freedom, and would fan into a flame the smothered and smouldering embers of treason throughout the South. It would nerve the arm of the present false Federal Executive, and encourage him in his purpose of practically annulling the reconstruction laws of Congress, and of restoring to power the secessionists of the South. It would go very far towards undoing all the good that the war accomplished, and that Congress has since been endeavoring to secure permanently to the country. It would not only strengthen Andrew Johnson and his secession supporters, but it would tend to discourage the friends of the country in Congress and throughout the North. In short, it might, as we have already said, lead to the election of a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress in 1868. And who can estimate the magnitude of such a national calamity?

Let such Republicans as may have been half persuaded to vote for Sharswood, or for Ludlow, or Lyle, or any one or more of the Democratic candidates, from personal motives, imagine what would be the condition of the country in case of our defeat next year, and let them decide, instantly, that they will not be guilty of contributing in the least possible degree to such a calamitous event. Imagine Andrew Johnson President for another four years, or some man like Vallandigham or Pendleton in the Presidential chair, from March 4, 1869, to March, 4, 1873, with a Congress of revived and restored Rebels and Northern sympathizers to support him! Will any honest and intelligent Republican in Pennsylvania be guilty of contributing to such a direful result? In fact, *it is next year's battle we are fighting now*. The victory of Gettysburg, though fought over a hundred miles away from us, saved our city, and the battle of Tuesday next, though a year in advance, will have a weighty influence on the Presidential election.

But we will not lose this battle! It is only necessary for Republicans to stand true to their colors to assure a triumphant victory to the right, and we are convinced that no true Republican will vote for any man, however dear a friend personally, whose name is on the Democratic ticket. The mere question, *per se*, who shall secure the local offices, is of no consequence in comparison with the great national issue at stake. Those who fought, those who have freely given of their treasure, those who have lost sons, or brothers, or fathers, or friends in the war to save the country they love, will not now so act as to practically annul our blood-bought victory over rebellion, but will march to the polls united, strong, and determined to carry into complete execution what they have thus far preserved.

The Pennsylvania Election.

THE following stirring appeal to the Republicans of Pennsylvania appears in the New York *Tribune* of to-day, and is so earnest in its tone, and so thoroughly covers the ground, that we republish it with our warmest endorsement:—

"There is one point, not precisely political, which ought to be carefully considered by the people of Pennsylvania next Tuesday. They are to elect a Supreme Court Judge, not as we do here in New York, for three or four years, but for the extraordinary term of fifteen years—practically, for life. The longer the term of office the more important the event, and the more weighty the responsibility of the voter. In minor offices, where we can shift from year to year, the matter may be comparatively trivial, made so by the insignificance of the official and the brevity of his term. But here is an extreme case; the character and direction of the Supreme Bench of the second State in the Union is at issue; whoever succeeds in reaching that most honorable position, remains there—death only interfering—until half the voters who made him judge are in their graves.

"We do not propose a criticism of personal fitness, nor do we repel it. Henry Williams is the regular and honored nominee of the Republican party, and we most ardently hope and work for his election. Why? Because he is a true, loyal, able, thoroughly qualified man; because he is the unanimous choice of the party, and therefore represents the governmental policy and the local issues for which we humbly labor. Of his fitness there can be no question not born of malice. He is in the prime of life, with mental faculties in full vigor; he has had sixteen years' experience upon the bench; he has had an unusually thorough judicial education and training; he has been one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the State; his breadth of information in the studies of the profession is most extraordinary, reaching not only to the common questions of the courts, but running into all the special inquiries likely to come before the bench that he ought so soon to adorn. His character for uprightness, integrity, and high morality is beyond question. He has the respect, confidence, and esteem of all who know him. His decisions and rulings during the sixteen years he has been upon the bench have commanded very general acquiescence; and even when appealed from they have been in a large majority of cases affirmed, often with very marked expressions of approval from the court above, which has frequently been satisfied to affirm the judgment solely for the reasons expressed by the judge below.

"We deprecate the entrance of partisan feelings into any canvass for judicial officers. This case would be no exception were it not that the other side force it upon us. A Democrat knows no compromise; party infuses his whole being, and no act that has not a partisan significance meets his approval. Therefore, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who desire to elect for their chief judicial officer a man of rare ability and most fitting acquirements, are opposed—not on the ground of their candidate's fitness, but because he is not an old hunker Jacksonian dyed-in-the-wool Democrat.

"If this were the only question, we might pass it over in silence. The man who prefers an inferior judge of his own faith to a first-class judge of any other faith, is a fool of the first water. We are not going to luveigh against Judge Sharswood, the Democratic candidate. He may be the glass of fashion and the mold of form—he may be one of the very ablest and best men in the Keystone State; but the canvass is in such a position that men, whether willing or not, represent ideas. If Sharswood succeeds, the exultation will be not over the choice of the man, nor over the success of the judge, but the air will be vexed with the ululations of the Johnsonized Democracy over the success of "My Policy." This we deprecate.

"And we most cordially hope for the success of Judge Williams, because he is not only our lawful standard-bearer, but by the vote cast for this, the only State ticket, will the political standing of Pennsylvania be assured. If the Democratic candidate shall be successful, the great and important—it may, indeed, be said in some sense the controlling—influence of Pennsylvania in the national political arena will be counted as being against Congress and the measures of the National Legislature for reconstruction, and in favor of President Johnson and his views. How strong an influence will it have upon the elections in November in the great State of New York! What shouts of exultation and triumph will be echoed and re-echoed from one end of the country to another if Pennsylvania has given a majority for the Democratic candidate on the State ticket! What new life and energy will be infused into the unrepentant and unreconstructed Rebels of the South if the telegraph shall announce to them a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania! It will be the sole cause of rejoicing which will be heard of after the election, should the Democratic candidate be elected, that he is a Democrat, and of the straightest sect.

"Friends in Pennsylvania! You attach vast importance to the action of your State. 'As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union,' is an old and generally truthful saying. Yet we ardently hope the Keystone State may go right next Tuesday, and that the Union may follow the excellent example. The hours for work are few; let every man be up and doing, and there can be no reasonable doubt that, if proper exertion is made, we shall record on Wednesday morning a grand victory for the right side."

GENERAL ROSECRANZ, who has heretofore been allied to the Democratic party by family and other ties, made a short, blunt, and soldierly speech in San Francisco on the eve of the late election in California. He said that he knew nothing whatever about the local issues pending in the contest in that State, but was present at the meeting because he thought that the result of the election there would have an influence on the approaching elections in the Eastern States. If the hero of Stone River had labored through a two-column speech, he could not have shown himself more heartily in favor of the success of the Republican ticket throughout the country than he did in these few words. The General further said that, when certain Democrats waited upon him for the purpose of ascertaining his views and gaining his support, he said to them:—"What will you do with the power when you get it? You cannot do anything with it." In conclusion, "he thought the people had better not give them the power which they sought, and he did not think that they would." In these last words he struck the key-note to the present contest, and it remains for the "Boys in Blue" of this city to see to it that his words come true. Sheridan, Sickles, Rosecranz!—Lyle, Leech, Ballier! Soldiers, you have your choice between these two trios.

"REWARD YOUR ENEMIES."—The people of Philadelphia have their votes claimed for Mr Joseph N. Peirsol for City Treasurer entirely on the ground of the scriptural injunction to love and reward your enemies. That gentleman, having done all he could to injure our city, is now to be rewarded by being made City Treasurer. A good opportunity is afforded for the doctrine of the Sermon on the Mount. Let Mr. Peirsol present his own claims for our votes, expressed in his letter on the report of League Island as a Navy Yard:—"I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if* $2,000,000 *were added to the gift towards fitting it for use. The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness*, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible."

JUDGE SHARSWOOD AND SECESSION.—*Judge Sharswood is a life-long and conscientious believer in the doctrine of secession.* We do not say this for partisan purposes, but merely as a fact which would not be denied by the Judge himself. He did not actually aid the Rebellionn or was he a traitor, yet for years before the war, or the war was thought of by the people, he declared his conviction that in theory and under our form of Government a State had the right to secede. This is announced in his Commentaries on Blackstone again and again, as every student of that work can testify. Those who vote for him vote for one who is an original secessionist, and who was so consistently, and we believe is so still. Can any loyal man place in power one who held this doctrine? Can any soldier who has fought for the maintenance of the Union vote for one who held and holds that in so doing he crushed by mere force what was a legal right?

A CLAIM TO BE SHERIFF.—Mr. Peter Lyle possesses two qualities in a marked degree, and these are an immense amount of arrogance and a very bad temper. He has no courtesy, and is evidently so passionate as to be utterly unfitted for the important duties of Sheriff. How this modest and courteous gentleman thinks of himself, and speaks of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, we will let him show for himself. His speech to the Convention which nominated him contains the following paragraph:—

"Let us canvass our precincts, and *stop this colonization*. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. *We were not beaten last year*. I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out*. The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again."

THE Democrats of Philadelphia claim to be the true friends of the soldiers because they have upon their ticket *three* soldier-candidates. The Republicans, however, have *four* on theirs, namely, Colonel Charles Kleckner, Colonel Elisha W. Davis, Colonel Marshall C. Hong, and Colonel John Clark, as brave soldiers as ever handled a sword.—*Norristown Free Press.*

BRING OUT THE VOTES.—The State of Pennsylvania has a majority of at least 20,000 in favor of the Republican party if the full vote can only be got out, but the danger to which we are subjected, and which, if not counteracted, will lose us the State, arises from the fact that it is much more difficult to bring all our voters to the polls than it is for the Democracy to accomplish that result. There is too genial a sentiment in the Republican ranks in opposition to any determined exertion and personal inconvenience. We are glad to see, however, our fellow Republicans are at last getting aroused, and on every hand we hear the comment from gentlemen:—"I had not intended to vote, but since the Democracy have made it an issue, I *shall* vote the straight Republican ticket." Let every Republican see to those who are apathetic and compel them to come out and exercise the dearest right of an American citizen.

IF YOU WISH to have the greenbacks in your hand turning to waste paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. If you want to have all your property invested in United States notes transferred by a magician's wand into old colored paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. Every vote cast for him is an indirect support of repudiation, should he get the opportunity. Let not only the capitalist, but the laborer who has been saving his wages, think of this before he supports a man whose sympathies are all in favor of such a line of judicial decision.

JUDGE LUDLOW declares Trades Unions to be infamous, oppressive, and denounces them in most unmeasured terms. Let the members of these associations stultify their past record, let them put a blot upon their clear history of manly self-defense, and vote for their enemy and traducer, if they can. He denounces them; with Christian-like resignation, or possibly unmanly pusillanimity, they reward him with their votes. Will they kiss the hand that strikes them?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

OF

JUDGE LUDLOW.

A letter has been received from Europe from Hon. Joseph Allison, in which he says:—

"I have seen the address to JUDGE LUDLOW, so numerously and respectfully signed, and cannot permit myself to doubt the result. You are at liberty to say, privately and publicly, THAT I AM FOR HIS RE-ELECTION." 10 4 4t

☞ JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

ON

JUDGE LUDLOW.

In 1862 A. D. Polleau was arrested by the United States authorities for treasonable language. Judge Ludlow instructed the Grand Jury to find a true bill against the United States officers, and promised to use all the force of the Court to cause their arrest. Upon hearing this Judge Allison hastened to the Court Room, countermanded the order and gave his opinion of its propriety and loyalty. He said:—

"I would be derelict in my duty as a Judge of this Court, if, by my silence, I might even seem to sanction it, and if, in speaking, I do not place upon it by most emphatic condemnation. * * * * It was unwise because it places this Court in a false position before the country, as anxious for, and of its own motion seeking, a cause of difficulty with the Government, and because the legitimate result of such action is to precipitate a collision between the States and general Government, when such collision should by all proper means and to the last possible extremity be avoided, that the true and constitutional Government of the land may be upheld and strengthened in its fearful struggle with an infamous Rebellion which defies its authority tramples on its flag, imperils its existence and which has filled the land with lamentation and woe. * * * * I have thus, at some length, gentlemen, expressed my views upon a matter of great public moment; I could not do otherwise, and deal justly with myself as a true and loyal citizen, with the community of which I am a member and an officer, and with my country, which has a right to know, in this the hour of her extreme peril, that as a citizen and magistrate *my personal and official support* shall be given to it."

The inference is natural so far as he was concerned, that Judge Allison was determined to place his loyalty on record, but could not answer for his colleague, whose action he reversed. Which is of the most import, the tardy and solicited assent in 1867, or the spontaneous rebuke in 1862?

☞ SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Meet at the Northwest corner of THIRTY EIGHTH and MARKET Streets, at 7½ P. M., on FRIDAY October 4, to attend in force the REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, at the Commissioners' Hall West Philadelphia. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, come one and all.

S. BEAUMONT,
S. K. JAMISON,
G. KULE,
Committee.

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☞ SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—Quite a number of the Orphans of the Army and Navy, in charge of Mr. J. Henry Smyth and the Matron of the Soldiers' Home, Twenty-third and Brown streets, returned from Atlantic City yesterday, after an excursion of a very pleasant character.

They gratefully return their thanks to the proprietor of the Chester County Home for his kindness and liberality in placing at their disposal the comforts and conveniences of his excellent Hotel. When asked in reference to the expenses of their stay, his reply was:—"Their fathers paid them long ago."

Such hospitality from a stranger deserves to be recorded. 1t

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$191'68	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$221'58	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$175'33	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$182'63	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$161'38	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July.
$161'38	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80'23	do	do.	5 ⅞ cent. 10-40s.
$172'38	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$166 38	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 8 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

Messrs. Wood & Cary's Opening.

The October opening of fashionable Bonnets and Millinery goods at the establishment of Messrs. Wood & Cary, 725 Chesnut street, yesterday, was an overwhelming success in every respect. We had hoped to have presented to our readers a verbal description of the prominent styles of Bonnets and Hats in the "Opening," but soon discovered that the columns of a daily newspaper were utterly insufficient for such a project. To afford some idea of the difficulty here encountered, we may mention that in passing through a single room we saw over one hundred beautiful new bonnets, all challenging our admiration, and *all of them different*, while in elegantly-trimmed Hats for ladies and misses the assortment was certainly no less varied and extensive. Under these circumstances, mere general observation is all that we can promise, and under this head we are glad to notice, first, that all the bonnet indications that we have seen favor the conviction that ladies have returned to their good taste and sense of former times, when things were called by their proper names, and a diamond-shaped or oblong patch of trimmed pasteboard was not recognized as a *bonnet*. Although still small, the prevailing sizes this season are more bonnet-shaped, and sufficiently extensive to admit of an inside *face trimming* which for several past seasons has been impossible. We therefore say to the execrable little *fanchon*, which is passing away, farewell, with an unaffected desire that it may never be revived. The return of *face trimmings* we regard not only as a gratifying improvement in the Bonnet, but as a moral, not to say sanitary, reform. Instead of resorting to the complexion-ruining devices for beautifying effects, ladies of good taste and judgment will again avail themselves of the contrast afforded by *becoming shades*, in inside trimmings for such artistic results.

With this change in shape comes another blissful necessity. The ladies will have to bring down their Olympus of hair on the crown. What an improvement that will be! In times gone by a lady of taste could so arrange her side-face ornaments as to hide a multitude of facial shortcomings, and the new idea again opens to her the same field, with advantages in the crest-like, or diadem-formed front at the top, which no former style of bonnet has afforded.

In colors the prevailing shade will be Bismark—a beautiful golden brown, which we trust may wear its laurels long, as it is very beautiful, although many other hues will be in popular favor, as scarlet, orange, purple, blue, in various shades, and greys and drabs in endless variety.

We observe that in Trimmings there is great latitude. The new lace strings in various colors are a pretty feature. Some of these are delicately sprinkled with white beads, giving a dew-drop effect, though jets and pearls are also used for this purpose. Feathers are used in great profusion—ostrich, maribeau, willow, pheasant, the scarlet ibis, the delicate white heron, and other varieties. In some cases the feathers are tipped with beads, jets, gilt, etc., which certainly add to their luxuriance as a trimming. For the face beautiful shades of orange and canary are much in vogue, and for general trimming satins, satin ribbons, and satin ribbons figured with velvet will have great prominence. The ornamentation of some few of the Bonnets in the "Opening" struck us as rather overdone for Philadelphia taste, being better adapted, in our judgment, for a Sandwhich Island or Abyssinian queen than for the more cultivated and refined queens of America. Still, it requires all kinds of people to make a world, and we presume the same rule applies to the diversity of Bonnets required to make a first-class millinery "Opening."

The display in Hats was no less attractive or extensive than in Bonnets, the trimming of the former being also exhibited in great variety. A large line of imported Felt Hats, in various shades of brown and drab, richly trimmed, was universally admired.

In fact, in every department the effects of personal selection from the great centres of fashion in Europe by Mr. Wood himself were plainly visible, and found a degree of appreciation by the throng of visitors yesterday that amounted as nearly to a sensation as anything that we have witnessed in Philadelphia.

A large number of frames were exhibited, *entirely new*, and that will be found nowhere else, while the French bonnets shown were incomparably more stylish than any that have been in vogue for many years. The happy facility which this house possesses, we may note when passing, for Parisianizing the productions of their own admirably organized manufacturing department, has probably contributed more than any other feature to render the house of Wood & Cary the leading millinery firm in the United States.

The stock of materials for cutting purposes displayed in the Opening, will command the largest attention of the trade, as it is complete in every particular; and from comments freely made in our hearing yesterday by purchasers, we can scarcely err in stating that the prices of this house are unusually moderate.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT TO PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Samuel R. Phillips, the well-known manufacturer of harness and saddlery in this city, has now till another testimonial for the excellence of his workmanship, which increases the honors and advantages of the city as well as his own. At the State Fair held at Norristown, Mr. Phillips was awarded a special gold medal for his superb display of harness, and his unsurpassed four-in-hand team. A special committee of the West Chester fair, which closed on the 28th ult, was appointed to consider the claims of the various contestants. The display of harness by Mr. Phillips excelled all others, and he was the recipient of another gold medal. Considering the fine taste, excellent judgment, ample means, and ripe and enlarged experience of Mr. Phillips, it is not at all wonderful that he should be so signally successful. Increasing business required the erection of a store suitable to display his enormous stock, and it is with exceeding pleasure that we notice the rapid strides towards the completion of the new building on Chesnut street, above Twelfth. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next Fear. It will be opened with a display of harness, saddlery, and other goods belonging to this branch of business never before witnessed in this city which will, without doubt, tend to increase a trade and manufacture which is as excellent as any in the country, and which constantly grows.

A DANGEROUS SEASON.—An almost unparalleled quantity of rain has fallen during the summer. Vegetation has been wonderfully thick and rank, and, as it decays, an unusual amount of sickness may be expected unless proper means are taken to prevent it.

Fever and ague and bilious remittents already prevail to an alarming extent, and as the Fall advances and the malarious night fogs become heavier, the sick list is likely to increase both in the city and the country. It is, therefore, only an act of common prudence to keep the vital forces in full vigor, so that they may resist the unhealthy influences of the season. Reinforced by the tonic operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the system, however weak and susceptible, naturally will, in nine cases out of ten, successfully combat every species of atmospheric poison by which epidemics are produced.

During the months of September, October, and November the difference in temperature between day night is very great, and the chilling dews and mists of the season are the prolific causes of indigestion cholera-morbus, diarrhœa, and dysentery. Bearing this in mind, *remember*, also, that the BITTERS not only invigorate the stomach and brace the nerves, but *it specifically upon the bowels and the liver*, imparting to those important organs regularity and tone. It is not reasonable to expect immunity from prevalent complaints if no precautions are taken to escape them.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are at once pleasant to the taste, and the most certain of all safeguards against febrile ailments.

NEW DINING ROOMS.—Brooke & Co. have established, at No. 15 S. Fourth street, a first-class Dining Room and Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Good meals, well cooked, served at short notice, throughout the day and evening, at moderate rates.

PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL are far superior to painted portraits. They are natural and life-like. Go to B. F. Reimer's gallery, No. 624 Arch street, where they are made to perfection.

General Peter Lyle's Speech.

The following is a true copy of General Lyle's speech to the Convention that nominated him, as reported by Mr. McAran, a well-known professional phonographic reporter, and sworn to by him as being correct in every particular:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have to ask one grace of you, and that is, not to ask me to make a speech. I can work, but I cannot talk; but I can say that I owe this Convention a debt of gratitude that I never can pay. This is, I think, the first time in the history of the party where they have given the nomination twice by acclamation as they have given me. The work, gentlemen, is just commenced. This is the commencement of it. Let us canvass our precincts and *stop this colonization*. Officers of election, where we are in the minority, should attend the meeting; and the Return Judge, where we have one, should attend the meeting next morning, for there is where the damage is done, particularly where we are in the minority. If we stop this *cheating*, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. I have travelled the county over for the last three months. I have met many people in the canvass. I have seen and conversed with many people, and I have failed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinions from last year. *We were not beaten last year*, I WAS NOT BEATEN, I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but *I was counted out*. The right way is not to let those RASCALS do it again. I can do no more than thank you from my heart for the position in which you have placed me. I will leave nothing undone for the success of the ticket." (Applause.)

C. A. McARAN. [L. S.]

Sworn and subscribed to before me this sixth day of September, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U. S. Senate:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862.

Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island. I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to get a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abandoned. *Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if $2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use.* Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and railroads.

The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Philadelphian in the desire of the location of a first-class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least *four million dollars* to fit League Island for the least efficiency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to estimate.

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter without disturbance or delay. I am ready to give further information. Being personally unknown to you, I refer you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am.

With high respect,

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

$500,000!—$40,000, $20,000, $18,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5000, $2500, $1000, is the valuation of many of the $300,000 worth of presents to be distributed among those who purchase shares ($1 each) now selling for the benefit of the Riverside Institute, a home for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans. Office, No. 1235 Chesnut street.

WHOLE COLUMNS MIGHT be written on the effective and beautiful operations of the Great American Sewing, Over-seaming, and Button-hole Machine, all happily combined in one instrument; easily understood, and not likely to get out of order. It is the last made, and certainly the best of all the sewing machines. It is placed before the public, on its own merits, as the only perfect sewing machine in the market. Call at the Exhibition rooms, southwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, and be convinced of the truthfulness of this statement.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

HURRAH! THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.—All patriots in favor of funding the national debt at five or six per cent., notwithstanding General Butler's or Horace Greeley's opinion, are invited to buy their Fall Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made, First-class Clothing Store, under the Continental.

IS COMFORT ON THE SHOULDER WANTED?
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
Tremendous Assortment
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Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

LECKY—DALLAS.—June 6, 1867, by the Rev. Samuel Durborrow, Mr. GEORGE C. LECKY, of Allegheny City, and Miss KATE D. DALLAS, of Philadelphia.

RAMSEY—BUCKLEY.—On the 3d instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. WILLIAM RAMSEY to Miss ELIZABETH BUCKLEY, all of this city.

SIDNEY—ADAMS.—On the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. George Bringhurst, at No. 758 S. Ninth street, Mr. CHARLES SIDNEY to Miss ISABEL ADAMS, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. ELLEN, relict of the late James Campbell, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1151 S. Tenth street, below Ellsworth, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

COOKMAN.—October 1, 1867, Mr. GEORGE COOKMAN, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1613 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EAKIN.—Suddenly, on the 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH C., wife of C. M. Eakin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. E. corner of Thirty-ninth and Chesnut streets, on Saturday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 3½ o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

GILLAGER.—At St. Louis, Mo., August 29, 1867, BELLA, widow of the late William Gillager, of Washington City, D. C.

HEGERMAN.—On the 2d instant, IDA VIRGINIA, daughter of Robert and Sarah Hegerman, aged 9 years 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, on the Oxford road, half a mile above Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 2d instant, MARY FRANCES, daughter of Mrs. Fannie and the late William Smith, and granddaughter of Alburies and Mary G. Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, William R. Kehrum, No. 1134 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. CATHERINE, relict of the late William C. Smith, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 823 N. Seventh street, on next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

STILES.—On the 1st instant, JACOB STILES, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1014 N. Front street, on First-day, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

TODHUNTER.—On the 4th instant, Mr. THOMAS TODHUNTER, of Burns Cabins, Fulton county, Pa., in the 59th year of his age.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—D. B. Janney, living at No. 625 Marshall street, and a lumber broker by occupation, has been held in $2500 bail by Alderman Holme, upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It seems that Janney went to Frankford, and offered to sell Mr. William Erwin, a carpenter of that place, a lot of lumber. The latter said he had no money, but if he would take his note he would buy of him. The result was that Erwin accompanied Janney to this city, and on Broad street the latter showed the former a car load of lumber. Erwin purchased $250 worth, and gave his note for that amount. Janney requested of Erwin not to send for the lumber for a few days; this request the carpenter said he would comply with. A few days following Erwin came to the city, and ascertained that the lumber was the property of another person, other than Janney. A warrant was then got out for the broker upon the above charge, and he was arrested yesterday.

At the hearing it was discovered that Thomas Taylor, another carpenter of Frankford, had given Janney $205 for a quantity of lumber, and the latter had placed in Taylor's hands the note of Mr. Erwin as security for the delivery of the lumber. It has not yet been delivered, however.

This afternoon the accused will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of obtaining merchandise under false pretenses. It is said that he has swindled another party.

CITY POLITICS—REPUBLICAN MEETINGS THIS EVENING.—At half-past 7 o'clock this evening there will be a grand meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth Ward at National Hall, on Market street, above Twelfth, at which addresses will be delivered by the following eminent speakers:—Colonel R. Stockton Matthews, of Maryland, John M. Kilpatrick, Esq., of Pittsburg; C. W. Cobb, Esq., of Pittsburg; H. Bucher Swope, Esq., of Clearfield; A. H. Chase, Esq., of York; Hon. Charles O'Neill, Henry T. King, Esq., Captain Curry, and others.

The Republican Association of the Seventeenth Ward will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock this evening, at the northwest corner of Front and Master streets.

The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards, West Philadelphia, are in motion for the success of the good cause. This evening there will be a large and interesting Republican gathering at the Commissioners' Hall, S. E. corner of Thirty-seventh and Market. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion by the following popular speakers:—Governor John W. Geary, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. James Pollock, General Louis Wagner, General Joshua T. Owen, Benjamin H. Brewster, William B. Mann, Esq., James Lynd, Esq.

The soldiers, mindful of the encouragement given them by Grant, Sheridan, and Sickles, will assemble at 7 30 o'clock, at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Market streets, to attend the above meeting in force.

THE RICHMOND WHISKYITES held a meeting last night, in view of the two raids which have been made upon them during the past few days. Well knowing that the United States authorities would not be disposed to back out of the contest after the repeated defeats which they have sustained, it was thought advisable by the rum-ones of Richmond that there should be some concern on their part, in order that they might be fully prepared for the next encounter whenever it takes place. The meeting was quite largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested on the part of the whiskyites. We are not acquainted with the precise plan of campaign adopted, but presume it will be similar to that adopted several years ago by the denizens of the same locality, when they received a visit from the Sheriff, backed by a military force, the upshot of which visit was the utter disconfiture of the latter, who were fired upon from the shanties with which the place abounds. When the national authorities make their next raid upon the Richmond stills, they should go in overwhelming force, that the disgraceful scenes of yesterday may not be re-enacted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting held on Thursday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Elias Ward, M. D.; Secretary, ——; Chief Clerk, William P. Troth; Assistant Clerks, Augustus T. Lynch and Robert Carnes; Inspectors, William Williams and Peter K. Young; Night Inspector, Jacob Kiple; Runner, David Brown. Registry Department.—Chief Clerk, George E. Chambers; Assistant Clerks, John C. Sees and Charles Wordman; Steward at Lazaretto, Lewis Kingler; Resident Physician of Municipal Hospital, J. H. Taylor, Matron, Lydia Tomlinson; Measurers, Conrad B. Andres, Thomas S. Singston.

HE WANTED A WINTER OUTFIT.—A young man named Henry Atkinson was arrested for the larceny of two coats yesterday. He walked into the store of Michael Tracey, No. 1012 Market street, for the ostensible purpose of purchasing a coat. He tried several on, and not finding any to suit him, walked out of the store. He very thoughtlessly neglected to take off one of the coats he had tried on, and put his own coat on over it. Four weeks since the same young man went into the store of Mr. R. D. Clifton, on Market street, to purchase a vest and walked out with a new coat on his back. Alderman Beitler held the thoughtless young man in $500 bail to answer.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A BURGLARY.—About half-past 1 o'clock this morning John Swain was arrested at Fifth and Shippen streets, upon a charge of attempting a burglary. A citizen living on the east side of Fifth street, below South, noticed the mysterious movements of Swain, and consequently kept an eye on him. He saw him produce a "jimmy" and advance to the door of Mr. Simmons' clothing store, and endeavor to pry it open. While so engaged a patrolman quietly made his appearance and pounced upon Swain. He was taken to the Station House, and this morning Alderman Tittermary committed him to prison.

A DANGEROUS CUSTOMER.—Dan Sullivan went into a house at Sixth and Buckley streets yesterday afternoon, and assaulted one of the female occupants. He drew a knife and threatened to kill her. Several women remonstrated with Sullivan, when he turned around and threatened them with vengeance. A policeman was called in and the assailant arrested. The officer experienced great trouble in getting his man to the Station House, and before he could do so, he had to bring his "locust" into requisition. Sullivan had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was held in $800 bail.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Yesterday Isaac Bagley sued a man for assault and battery, but when the case was called up before Alderman Tittermary, the defendant appeared on the stand, and gave his reasons for the assault. He said he caught Bagley in the act of picking the pocket of his brother in-law, and consequently knocked him down for so doing. The statement of the defendant was afterwards substantiated, and Bagley was held to answer the charge of picking pockets. The other man was discharged.

RIOTER ARRESTED.—Daniel Carr, it is alleged, was one of the ringleaders in the outrageous attack yesterday upon the United States Marshal. He seized a still and was carrying it off, when Policeman Widmill seized him, took the still from him, and escorted him to the lock-up. He was held for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT.—Last evening a lady passenger on the Germantown Passenger Railroad car was nearly blinded by some vicious boys who amuse themselves by throwing sand into the faces of the occupants of the car. Several offenses of this character have recently been committed in Fourth street, below Chesnut, but no arrests have been made.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—William Fanable was arrested in the Second Ward yesterday, for attempting to pass counterfeit fifty-cent fractional notes. He had a hearing before Alderman Maule, and was committed for a hearing before one of the United States Commissioners.

WE LEARN that there is a need of lint and bandages for the use of the wounded in the Hospital of the Soldiers' Home, at the corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets. This want can readily be supplied by our readers, and we hope they will act upon the matter without delay.

SNEAK THIEF.—John O'Neill was taken into custody, at Twenty-second and Market streets, yesterday, for larceny. It is alleged that he stole a piece of cloth from the front of a store in that neighborhood. Alderman Jones committed him in default of $400 bail.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—Matthias Foley lives at Eighth and Bedford streets. Last night he amused himself by beating his wife. The result was, that he was arrested and committed by Alderman Tittermary.

MINCING KNIVES, SMALL CLEAVERS, and Choppers, Enamelled and Tin Pie Plates, Pie Forks (for taking pies from the oven), and a general variety of Housekeeping Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SOUR KROUT CUTTERS, HAVING SLIDING boxes and two knives, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, PICTURE-FRAME Makers, Looking-Glass dealers, and others who use Iron Screw Eyes, Brass Rings, Knobs, Nails and Hooks, Tacks, Brads, etc., are invited to examine the assortment of those articles at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [49

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6mfp No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

NOW READY,

The Organ of the Manufacturers of the United States,

THE "PROTECTIONIST,"

And American Manufacturers' Monthly Circular.

A Commercial Journal advocating a Tariff for the Protection of American Manufactures.

The recent publication of the "LEAGUE," the organ of the "American Free Trade League," devoted to the propagation of doctrines and measures hostile to our manufacturing interests, renders this Journal a necessity, not only to the manufacturer, but to the people at large, who are ever anxious to be thoroughly informed on all subjects connected with our national welfare.

The "PROTECTIONIST, AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' CIRCULAR" is published Monthly, AT $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Every one interested in Home Manufactures should subscribe to this Journal.

Send in your orders at once.

J. HERBERT,

PUBLISHER OF THE "PROTECTIONIST,"

10 4 fmw3t No. 307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CUTLERY.

PEARL,
IVORY,
RUBBER HANDLE
KNIVES,
STEEL AND PLATED BLADES.

SETS OF CUTLERY IN ROSEWOOD CASES, AT MODERATE PRICES.

A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

9 18 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209 33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$84 26 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$150 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174 33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [10 1 1m5p

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, passengers for New York will take the 9 A. M., 1·30, and 6·00 P. M. lines.

FARE.....$3·25

Returning from New York to West Philadelphia Depot at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

10 4 3t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by

MR. LUTZ

In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.

WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmwlm

NO. 131 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

FOURTH EDITION

ON TO RICHMOND!

The New Whisky War.

The U. S. Marshal is Supported by a Large Force of Marines.

Exciting Scenes and Incidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

When the result of the raid upon the illicit stills at Richmond yesterday became known, United States Marshal Ellmaker determined at once upon proceeding to the scene of operations with a force which could not be successfully resisted by a rabble of women and children.

Accordingly, he waited upon Commodore Selfridge, the Commandant of the Navy Yard, this morning, and requested the assistance of a company of United States marines. Commodore Selfridge acquiesced at once, placing all his available force at the Marshal's command, and then telegraphed his action to Washington.

The company of marines, consisting of eighty-six men, fully armed, was commanded by Major L. L. Dawson, Captain Fagan, and Lieutenant Ford. They proceeded first to the Exchange, and from that point were transferred to Richmond in three street cars, followed by four furniture wagons for the purpose of removing the captured stills.

Marshal Ellmaker detailed the following to assist him in making the raid:—Chief Deputy De Witt C. Hanline, Special Deputy David Gordon, and Deputies Adam Trefts, Charles C. Whippy, John F. Sharkey, and John Lafferty. Mr. Dyman B. Cole, the Chief of the Philadelphia Revenue Board, and Inspectors James Ghegan and A. H. Brooke likewise proceeded to the ground. In addition to the above, Lieutenant Murray, of the Eighteenth Police District, with twenty men, were ordered to be on hand, and a number of others were disposed in the neighborhood within call, increasing the whole force to nearly two hundred men.

The Marines, accompanied by most of the Deputy Marshals, left the Exchange at five minutes after 12 o'clock. Shortly after this, Marshal Ellmaker, with Deputies Hanline and Gordon, and the reporter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, took a carriage, and arrived at the corner of Lehigh avenue and Richmond street, the appointed rendezvous, in advance of the Marines.

At 1 o'clock the force of marines arrived, and formed in line in front of the market house. Having loaded their weapons, they were divided into four squads, and then proceeded to the stations allotted them. One squad was placed in position on Salmon street, above Williams; another on Edgmont street, immediately opposite; a third on Williams street, a cross street, a few squares above. The chief locality in which the illegitimate manufacture of whisky is carried on was thus effectually surrounded.

While these preliminaries were being arranged, a large crowd of all ages and sexes had been collecting, some of them remarking, "This looks like work," while the children ran joyfully about, shouting "No school to-day!" The crowd finally became so troublesome, although showing no force, that the officers ordered them indoors, some obeying sullenly, while others, especially the foul-faced women, had to be hushed bodily into their houses.

The first place visited was in the rear of a row of houses facing Salmon street between Monmouth and Williams, near the two stills which were broken up yesterday. The first spoil of war was a tin-head, which was found secreted in a cellar. An entrance was then effected into two low board shanties, but it was found that the stills had been removed since yesterday. A few hogsheads filled with fermenting molasses were found, and these were attacked with axes and picks, and their contents speedily sought the level of the ground. A number of fat hogs were on hand, and as soon as the reeking filth reached the ground, they commenced to drink it up.

The officers then assailed the rear of the liquor store of Pat McGawey, at No. 1136 Williams street, securing a large copper still and several heads, which had been hidden away in an outhouse.

The next attack was made upon the rear of No. 1126 Williams street, a woman only being found on the premises. In the rear was a small outhouse, in which distilling had been carried on. The woman stated that she lived at some distance, and the house being effectually closed, an officer vaulted through the second story back window. The doors were then opened, and the woman who "lived at some distance" claimed to be the proprietor. This place was cleaned out, and the raiders moved on.

The liquor store of R. O'Conner, No. 1120 Williams street, at the corner of Edgmont, came next. A woman, as usual, was in charge, and denied the civil officers admittance, claiming that all was right within, and pledging her honor that no contraband business was carried on upon the premises. Half a dozen Marines were ordered to effect an entrance, and then the Marshal and his assistants went in and searched the house.

In the rear was found a small, low shed containing a still which had recently been in operation and was yet warm. This was torn out and carried off, and ten hogsheads of malt in the shed and two in the yard broken up. In the house was also found a "worm," which led to an investigation of the back yard.

While the last place was being cleaned out, Deputy Marshal Hanline walked across the street to the house No. 1121 Williams street, in which lives John Mooney. The crowd, which numbered about two hundred by this time, but had been remarkably quiet hitherto, then made a rush for the new point of attack, and a serious disturbance was threatened.

The weapons of the marines soon overawed them, however, and Deputy Hanline jumped over the fence to the rear yard, discovering several hogsheads of malt and a still in the cellar under full headway. The fence was torn down without any ceremony, and a force of officers entered, finding the cellar stocked full of hogsheads of malt. These were soon routed out, although their position rendered it somewhat difficult.

At this stage of the proceedings our reporter left the ground, but Mr. Cole had just reported to the Marshal that he had discovered at least twenty more stills in the neighborhood, and we presume that the officers will continue their destructive work till nightfall.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

[Special to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Flour is 10@20c. better; extra State, $10 35@11·25; round hoop Ohio, $10·75@13·75; St. Louis, $11·25@16·00. Wheat is 2@3c. better; No. 1 spring to arrive, $2·40; white California, $3. Corn 2c. better, at $1·32@1·33; No. 1 Illinois river, $1 36@1·36½. Oats are a shade firmer at 76½c. Rye 2c. better; Western, $ 66@1·80½. Barley is rather more steady. Whisky steady. Provisions—Pork dull; mess, $23·00; cut meats quiet; lard quiet at 14½@14¾c. Petroleum quiet; refined, 33c.; crude, 14@14½c. Cotton dull at 29c.

LATER.—Wheat is very excited and 10c. higher; foreign orders are reported without limit; No. 1 spring, $2·50; October State $2·85.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland, 21½@22. Flour stiffer for high grades; City Mills extras are 5c. higher and super 25c. higher; Baltimore family flour, $10; extras, $14·00; super, $10 @11. Wheat stiff, and 3c. higher; prime to choice Virginia Valley red $2·65@2·70; prime Maryland do., $2·70. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats active at 60@72. Rye firm at $1·45@1·60. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $22·50.

CHANGE.—In consequence of the storm today the Republican meeting for the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards for this evening, will be held at the Commissioners Hall, corner Thirty-seventh and Market streets, and not at the William Penn Hotel, as previously announced.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '65 J'y & J.	107¼	300 sh Read.	s30. 50¾
$2000 City 6s, New	101¾	100 do.	50¾
$1000 do. New	101¾	100 do.	c. 50¾
15 sh Penna R.	53¾	200 sh Dalzell Oil	38
10 sh Leh N stk	30. 41		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 5s, '68	c. 100	15 sh Cam & Am	126
$1000 W & Frank 7s	78	85 do.	126¼
$2000 Bel & Del 1m 6s	84	150 sh Penna R.	s. 52¾
100 sh Read	s3. 50¾	34 do.	52¾

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

The National Republican Convention.

The statement telegraphed from here that the next Republican National Convention would be held at Chicago is not true. The Republican National Executive Committee, which alone has the power of fixing the time and place for holding the Convention, will not meet in this city until February next, and no action has been taken upon the subject whatever.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet met early to-day; all present except Mr. Browning, who is out of town. It is believed that Stanbery will present his opinion in regard to the conflict of jurisdiction in Philadelphia for discussion, and as it is a question which concerns the army as well as the navy, Grant was invited to be present.

Another Bank Failure.

The failure of the National Bank at Whitestown, New York, is reported to-day. This bank has been in an embarrassed condition for some time. It was originally a State bank, and the embarrassment now experienced grows out of its mode of doing business, and transactions entered upon before its conversion to the National system. The enforcement of the regulations to which all national banks are subject, demonstrated the fact that it could not successfully continue business, and its stockholders will wind it up.

The Removal of Colonel Messmore.

Colonel Messmore, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having declined to comply with the written request of the Secretary of the Treasury to resign his connection with the Department, has been formally removed. The official letter to that effect was sent yesterday afternoon. It is not definitely known who will succeed Colonel Messmore.

Third Revenue District of New York.

No appointment has yet been made to the vacant position of Collector of the Third District of New York, in place of Mr. Callicott, and the contest for that position is still progressing.

The Post Office Department.

A contract was to-day closed by the Postmaster-General with the Mobile Trade Company for steamboat mail service three times a week on the Alabama river, between Mobile and Selma, commencing October 10th. Offices will at once be established at all important landings. This is a new mail route.

RIOT IN LOUISIANA.

Election Riot in Jefferson City—Policemen and Negroes Wounded—The Chief Rioter Killed—The Disturbance Quelled by the Military.

New Orleans papers of Sept. 29 give accounts of a serious riot which occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the previous day, in front of the Court House in Jefferson City, La., in which a young man named

Puritanism in Politics.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The few remarks we made two weeks ago touching the danger of infusing too much of a Puritan spirit into legislation have elicited from Dr. Cotton Smith, in a late sermon on municipal government, some expressions of dissent which—although the report we have seen is probably neither full nor accurate—seem to us to call for a more explicit statement of what we mean when we object to attempts to make men moral by law. We are quite as ready as anybody can be to acknowledge the indirect effect that legislation in support of good morals may exercise, even in cases in which it may seem to trespass on personal freedom, in strengthening and purifying the conscience of the community. We do not deny, for instance, that the Puritan legislation of colonial New England, hard, cold, stern, destructive as it was of taste and sentiment, and hostile as it was in many respects to individual freedom, nevertheless strengthened the moral fibre of the community as nothing else would have done. But there are, we think, reasons for believing that Puritanical legislation, always of doubtful expediency, is every day becoming, owing to the changes in modern society, more and more dangerous.

In the first place, the *laisser-faire* doctrine, which was in such favor thirty years ago, has gradually fallen out of favor. In fact, we see in nearly every civilized country a sort of reaction against it. The only thing in which the doctrine of non-interference makes progress is with regard to trade. In almost every other direction, as the Duke of Argyll has pointed out in his excellent little work on the "Reign of Law," the tendency is to extend the limits of the province of government, to make it regulate and direct or assist or restrain people; and the tendency is contemporaneous with a great change in the composition of the governing body. Power is nearly everywhere passing into the hands of the many, and is generally exercised—in intention, at least—for the benefit of the many; it consequently acts with a force which in the hands of the few it never had. More than this, the new possessers of power, the classes who are rising into importance, are intensely eager for social improvements, but have little or no training in or knowledge of the science of government, and are impatient of opposition, and ready to sacrifice individuals to what seems to be the general welfare.

When one sees the sort of code which the trades-unionists enforce, and the sort of labor legislation which the working classes ask for here, and remember what a tremendous political force the working classes are everywhere becoming, one feels that it is high time to consider whither we are driving and what amount of space there would be left for the play of that greatest and most fruitful of all the sources of civilzation, the free individual taste and will, if society should be organized on a cut-and-dry theory, sketched out by any set of ideologues or moralists who happen to get the majority on their side.

No careful reader of history can fail to see that all social and religious systems have helped civilization, in the highest sense of the term, just in proportion to the amount of freedom they allowed to the individual man. Systems in which the individual will and taste were pruned and trimmed, and made to grow in the direction prescribed by the possessors of power, have never been successful. They have flourished for a little while, and seemed to promise great things, but they have not permanently helped the race. Men have always written better, thought better, painted better, and traded better in countries where the government did very little, than where it did very much, and, in fact, the testimony of experience on this point is so strong, and is so fortified by our observation and knowledge of human nature, that we may feel satisfied that God intended the work of progress to be accomplished rather by individual minds working freely and separately than masses of minds working under a uniform rule imposed by "authority." Progress, of course, includes moral as well as mechanical and intellectual growth. We believe that men's morals also improve more rapidly under the action of general influences than under the action of special regulations. The religion which done most for humanity is the first and only one which addressed itself to individual reason, and it has accomplished most in those countries in which it has relied most on persuasion and least on coercion. Contrast the religious condition of Spain and Italy and France with that of Prussia and Holland or England or America—and by religious condition we do not mean so much outward attention to religious ordinances as susceptibility to religious influences and interest in religious questions and perception of the connection between religion and life. State churches and legal intolerance are simply attempts on the part of the holders of power (whether one or many) to improve the character of the minority by force—to make it behave in the manner which they think must conduce to moral growth. Religious intolerance is dying out, not simply from the spread of the conviction that it is wrong, but from practical experience of its uselessness. The world sees either that men cannot be dragooned into uniformity, or that, if they are dragooned into it, it does not improve them.

But the conviction that men cannot be dragooned into morality, that to make men more moral you must not legislate, but *teach*, is not yet by any means general. There is a strong tendency amongst those who are most shocked by the imperfections of our social condition—and are, therefore, most eager for its improvement—to get out of patience with God's processes, to feel that they are too slow; that iniquity ought not to last so long in the world when we have such well-digested criminal codes, such magnificent penitentiaries, and such well-organized and well-disciplined police. What is the use, they ask us, of the power of legislation if we have still to endure the presence in our streets of drunkards and fornicators and Sabbath-breakers? God surely cannot have intended, when we have it in our power to put vice out of sight under lock and key, that we should bear with its flaunting presence in our thoroughfares.

We are not among the number of those who pretend to be able to fix the exact limits of the province of government. We do not believe it is possible to draw the line exactly between what it ought to do and what it cannot do; but we are firmly convinced that God intended the extirpation of what may be called the self-regarding vices, the vices which, while debasing the individual character, only give scandal to others, to be accomplished by voluntary effort and general influences, and not by law. Of course the shutting up of public houses on certain days, in great cities, is a police regulation which can be justified on half-a-dozen grounds besides a regard for morality; but when you forbid any man to sell or any other man to buy liquor on any day, what you really undertake to do is to force people by law to set a good example. Wine-drinking is not in itself immoral. It is objectionable because it often leads to drunkenness, and leads persons who see it to become wine-drinkers themselves. It may be, therefore, that it is the duty, as social beings, even of those who are themselves secure against the commission of excess, to give it up altogether. But this is a moral duty, for the performance of which men are accountable to God and not to society. Society cannot, without opening up an immense field for the most odious and mischievous tyranny, take legal precautions against my refraining from acts in themselves harmless, simply because there is a possibility that the influence of my example on others whom I do not know and have never seen may be injurious. The real reason why there is this strong tendency towards moral legislation seems to us, we confess, to be the great ease with which it enables social reformers to perform what they feel to be their duty towards their fellow-men. There are few persons of intelligence and education who are not troubled every day they rise by the feeling that they do too little for the promotion of human happiness and virtue, that in the great war against vice and misery, on which the elevation of the species depends, their arms are seldom or never raised to strike. Even the most besotted votary of fashion feels now and then little twinges of remorse when he sees how much drunkenness and poverty and ignorance and vice there is about him, and thinks how little he does to lessen it. Of course, the more highly cultivated a person's moral nature, the acuter will these pangs be. The Republican party, like every other party the great aim of which is the embodiment of a great moral idea in the national polity, contains great numbers of people to whom the evils of society are a constant source of self-reproach, and who feel that they cannot wait for what is called "progress" to remove them, that something must be done at once. Now, the simplest thing to do is to get an act passed forbidding this and that, and send the policemen to execute it. A more convenient mode of making society what it ought to be can hardly be imagined. The reformer in this way stays at home or attends to his business, and does his share in the work by drawing his check when the tax-gatherer comes round.

We make bold to say, however, that this is not the way in which God intended the work to be done, and that it is not the best way either for the enemies of vice or for its victims. Of nothing are we more firmly persuaded than that those vices which do not involve direct injury to person or proper or public decency, such as can be proved in a court of justice, are to be put down by the voluntary efforts of those who hate them working through pure living, pure literature, pure teaching, through the constant practice of humanity, through care in the education of children—the abundant supply for the poor and weak of refining and civilizing influences. We believe that those rich men who have invested their money in the lodging-house for working-women which was opened the other day in New York, have done more for the suppression of vice in this city than the most stringent and effectively executed act they could get passed against houses of prostitution; and the Christian philanthropists who will provide the married poor with decent abodes will strike a heavier blow against drunkenness than all the liquor laws in existence. It is through agencies of this sort that the race has been raised from barbarism into civilization, and it is through these that it must be raised from material civilization into light. The mills of God grind slowly, no doubt, but they grind better, we may rely upon it, than any of the patent machines which are prepared by State Legislatures.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 211 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 15s

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Second District, Pennsylvania, No. 229 Dock street, October 2, 1867.—Tax payers, residents of, or doing business in the above-named district, who are liable to duties under the annual assessment of the current year, are respectfully notified *that no private or special notices will be issued.* Said taxes are now due, and payable at this office. For official notice see *Public Ledger.*

10 2 3t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 1p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.

Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

SKIN DISEASES!

"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "Have You Tetter?" "USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "Have you Scald Head?" "USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." Have You any Skin Diseases? "USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."

A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.

Swayne's Ointment

Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,

J. HUTCHINSON KAY,

S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS, Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured

"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT," Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him.

Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 830 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, under the auspices of the "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION" WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 9, Subject:—"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS." THURSDAY EVENING, October 10, Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION." Admission, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

The sale of tickets will commence Monday morning, 7th, at Ashmead's Bookstore, No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE loss of the Steamship TIOGA, THE STAR OF THE UNION will be withdrawn from the Charleston Line, and take the place of the TIOGA, on the New Orleans Line.

The STAR OF THE UNION will sail on SATURDAY, 5th instant, at 8 A. M. Freight now being received at Pier No. 18 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

The freight we have received for Charleston will be shipped by D. S. Stetson & Co.'s new Charleston Line on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, and that for interior points will go forward by our Steamship WYOMING on SATURDAY, 5th instant, unless otherwise directed by shippers.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, P. & S. M. S. S. Co., No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 7, 1867, the Philadelphia Post Office will open at 7 30 A. M., and close at 6 30 P. M. A Night Clerk will be in attendance, for the delivery of letters, from 6 30 P. M. until 7 30 A. M. Entrance on Chesnut street.

10 3 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*.—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 1mw

POLITICAL.

UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,

DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,

BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY,

Dist.
1—DAVID FOY.
2—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3—A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
6—Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7—JAMES SUBERS.
8—JAMES V. STOKES.
9—F. W. THOMAS.
10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11—CHARLES EAGER.
12—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13—ENOS C. RENNER.
14—GEORGE T. THORN.
15—JAMES HOLGATE.
16—Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

WM. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC McBRIDE, } Secretaries. 9 24

UNION REPUBLICAN

STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1867.

The Union Republican State Central Committee have made the following appointments for

HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,

OF NEW JERSEY, WHO WILL SPEAK AT FRANKFORD, MONDAY, September 30, MEDIA AND CHASTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 3, DOWNINGTOWN, FRIDAY, October 4, PHŒNIXVILLE, SATURDAY, October 5, WEST CHESTER, MONDAY, Oct. 7. 9 28 7t

Mr. BALL, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, speaks at FRANKFORD, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 1.

NINTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Common Council, JOHN FAREIRA. Alderman, DAVID BEITLER. School Directors, JOHN L. YOUNG, FRANCIS BLACKBURNE. FRANCIS NEWLAND. For the unexpired term of Bartholomew W. Esley, resigned, SIMEON DILLINGHAM. For the unexpired term of George Kessler, deceased, JAMES BOUNDTREE. 9 19 tf

POLITICAL.

DEFENDERS

OF

LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION!

All who fought for the Union; all who love their country; all who revere her Free Institutions; all who inflexibly insist that Rebels and their traitorous allies shall not mount to power by the treachery of Andrew Johnson, and dominate over the Loyal, the Patriotic, and the Brave, are invited to gather in

MASS MEETING

ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

To hear the following gallant Soldiers and eminent Statesmen on the duties of the hour:

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY,
HON HENRY WILSON, of Mass.,
HON. B. BUCHER SWOPE,
HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL,
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine,
HON. A. G. CURTIN,
HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
GEN. J. R. HAWLEY, of Connecticut,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine,
HON. ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York,
COL. H. C. DEMING, of Connecticut,
HON. HENRY D. MOORE,

AND OTHERS.

Soldiers and Patriots! Citizens—native born and naturalized—in THIS CRISIS be true to yourselves, be true to the BRAVE HEROES whose bones lie mingled with the soil of the South, from the Rio Grande to the Susquehanna. Be true to your glorious leaders, to your country—our priceless heritage, bequeathed by Revolutionary sires—defended through four years of terrible civil war. This glorious birthright, "The Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," which the great and good Abraham Lincoln sublimely said "should not perish from the earth," is IMPERILLED! The usurpations of that

BOLD, BAD MAN, ANDREW JOHNSON,

Must be arrested. His iniquitous schemes must be crushed; they are the more dangerous because but half revealed, and for the reason that there are credulous men in our midst, (who can only be aroused, when too late, by signal overt acts of crime)—men who, though personally pure, able and influential, are active among his apologists and supporters. Citizens, be not deluded by this. Be vigilant! TRUST NO MAN, however eminent, however pure, however able, with power or office who approves of the acts of Andrew Johnson.

VOTE FOR NO MAN

For any office who approved or extenuated the pernicious doctrines taught by the Buchanans, the Blacks, the Reeds, the Woodwards, the Clymers, the Seymours, the Woods, the Vallandighams, and other faithless men of the North, to wit:—

That the secession of a State is a constitutional right; that Federal resistance to rebellion was an outrage; that the war for the Union was a failure; that Government notes were not legal tenders. VOTE FOR NO MAN who gave his support or his sympathy to these MONSTROUS HERESIES, the prolific cause of all our woes. The Republican party, formed of the best men of all parties: the party which saved the life of the nation; the party proven to be true to

LIBERTY AND UNION!

Proven to be true to the CONSTITUTION; the party devoted to all the RIGHTS OF LABOR and all the RIGHTS OF MAN, ask you to forbear from casting a single vote for any man, for any office whatever, who is not the outspoken and determined opponent of the

GUILTY PRESIDENT.

This great party warns you, citizens, that any such vote is aid and comfort to that wily enemy of UNION and PEACE. The Republican party presents to you its selected candidates, and asks your suffrages for each and all of them. Defeat at the polls in our city or our State on Tuesday next would be fatal to the peace of the country.

IN THIS CRISIS!

Citizens, our duty is plain. It is to stand by our party, by our Congress, by our Generals, by our leaders, and by our candidates. If we would have a restored Union, continuous peace, concord, and prosperity throughout the entire land—if we would secure the payment of the national debt, principal and interest and thereby maintain American honor inviolate—if we would save our country from the horrors of civil war, anarchy, and possibly from despotism itself, we must act in concert, and defeat at the polls every candidate for office who may, in the remotest degree, act or sympathize with Andrew Johnson and his allies. Remember, that all history shows that the days next succeeding civil wars have been the days of greatest danger to the victors.

CRAFT AND TREACHERY

Have deluded and defrauded many a people of the fruits of their heroism, their sacrifices, and their hard-won victories. Remember, too, the warning words of the immortal JEFFERSON;—

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE!"

10 3 3t By order of the COMMITTEE.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FOURTH

AND TWENTY-SEVENTH WARDS!

RALLY!

UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4,

AT

COMMISSIONERS' HALL,

Thirty-Seventh and Market Streets.

Let every man come who is opposed to placing the National Government in the hands of Rebels and Traitors; who is in favor of the gallant and war-tried soldiers, Grant, Sheridan, and Sickles, and who desires to see the Union reconstructed on a basis of lasting peace.

The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:—

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
JAMES POLLOCK,
GEN. LOUIS WAGNER,
GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
BENJAMEN H. BREWSTER, Esq.
WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.
JAMES LYND, Esq.

JOHN G. BUTLER,

10 3 2t Chairman of Committee on Town Meetings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.
Sept 4, Charles Hathaway, Administrator of MARIA HATHAWAY, deceased.
" 4, James Faries, Executor of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased.
" 4, Thomas Finley, Administrator of CHARLES HEMMANN, deceased.
" 5, Henry W. Spencer, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., and Trustee of WILLIAM McGLENSEY, deceased.
" 6, Daniel M. Fox, Trustee of ELIZABETH FRASER, deceased.
" 6, George T. Bispham, Administrator of SAML. S. TUCKER, deceased.
" 6, Edward M. Paxson et al., Executors of Dr. DAVID JAYNE, deceased.
" 7, George W. Dornan, Administrator of THOMAS DORNAN, deceased.
" 11, Henry Pratt McKean et al., Trustees under the will of HENRY PRATT, deceased.
" 12, Francisca Kaiser, Administratrix of MAXAMILIAN KAISER, deceased.
" 12, John Clayton, Guardian of JOHN TODHUNTER, a minor.
" 13, Henry Ritner, Executor of CECELIA McCAFFERY, deceased.
" 13, Byron Woodward, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of THOMAS McCAFFERY, deceased.
" 13, Susannah Rhoads et al., Executors of WILLIAM RHOADS, deceased.
" 14, John Clayton and Joseph B. Townsend, Executors of M. W. BALDWIN, deceased.
" 14, James Chambers, Executor of PHILIP HALZELL, deceased.
" 16, Anna A. Albright, Administratrix of JACOB ALBRIGHT, deceased.
" 16, Joseph Jones and John Jordan, Jr., Administrators of ANNA M. BOLLER, deceased.
" 16, Elizabeth G. Rutherford et al., Executors of JOHN RUTHERFORD, Jr., deceased.
" 16, John Jordan, Jr., and Joseph Jones, Executors of HENRY J. BOLLER, deceased.
" 16, Henry Wright, Administrator of HARRIET C. WATSON, deceased.
" 18, Samuel W. Black, Administrator of THOMAS MOORE, deceased.
" 18, John Horton, Administrator (as filed by his Executors) of BENJAMIN E. VALENTINE, deceased.
" 18, John F. Metz, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased.
" 18, Peter Armbruster and John C. Yeager, Executors of FRANCIS F. WOLGAMUTH, deceased.
" 18, Edward Hergesheimer, Administrator de bonis non of GEORGE HERGESHEIMER, deceased.
" 20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Guardians of E. LEWIS ANDREWS, late a minor.
" 20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Executors of MIRIAM CRIDLAND, deceased.
" 21, Penna Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Guardians of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, late minors.
" 21, John H. Hammitt, Administrator of PURNELL J. HARRINGTON, deceased.
" 21, Alfred Fassitt, Guardian of H. C. STILES, late a minor.
" 21, Charles W. Merrefield, Administrator of JOHN GUEST MERREFIELD, deceased.
" 23, T. A. Budd, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS ALLBONE, deceased.
" 23, John Craig Miller, Trustee (as filed by his executor), under the first clause of the first codicil to the will of MARY W. DALE, deceased.
" 24, Spencer Roberts, Trustee of ELEANOR TYSON, deceased.
" 25, George K. Zeigler, Executor of WILLIAM H. C. BOHLSEN, deceased.
" 25, Robert Glidden, Administrator of ESTHER GLIDDEN, deceased.
" 25, George Remsen, Administrator of JOHN A. REMSEN, deceased.
" 25, Charles D. Stackhouse et al., Executors of POWELL STACKHOUSE, deceased.
" 25, William Houck, acting Executor of MARY TUTTON, deceased.
" 26, Jonathan B. Mitchell, Administrator of WILLIAM H. CRAIGE, deceased.
" 26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Administrators c. t. a. of WILLIAM BINGHAM, LORD ASHBURTON, deceased.
" 26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of CHARLES C. COXE, late a minor.
" 26, William H. Coleman, Executor (as filed by his Administrator d. b. n.) of JOHN T. COLEMAN, deceased.
" 26, Samuel K. Ashton, Guardian of ISAAC L. TYSON, late a minor.
" 26, James Madden, Administrator c. t. a. of JAMES GERINE, deceased.
" 26, John B. Jones, Executor of MARY JANE ROWAN, deceased.
" 26, Charles W. Trotter, Executor of SUSAN TROTTER, deceased.

9 27 14t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE F. ROLAND, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on the will of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to SUSAN C. HENDERSON, Executrix.

No. 1019 RACE Street; THOMAS H. POWERS, No. 1525 SPRUCE Street; or to their Attorney, WILLIAM J. McELROY, S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts., Philada. 9 27 6t*

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23mwf2m

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of EMERSON M. MARTER, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To whom it may Concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EMERSON M. MARTER, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, dated the 20th day of September, A. D. 1867. JOHN FARREIRA, 9 20 12t* Assignee.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET

8 12 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher, Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements et Couverts de Tapis

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de l'eme.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO EN EXHIBICION, in Serie de Cuartos, COLOCADO COMO Salas de recivimiento y CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf **NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.**

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS WEAR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1 1mrp

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m **NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.**

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

8 24 6m **NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.**

PROCLAMATION!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, THAT

On Tuesday, October 8, 1867,

Being the Second Tuesday of the month, and day of the General and Municipal Election, there are to be elected; viz.:—

By the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one qualified person to serve as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of said Commonwealth for fifteen years.

By the Freemen residing in the Third Senatorial District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards (exclusive of the Eleventh and Twelfth Election Divisions of said Eighteenth Ward), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the First Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth (now the Ninth and Tenth) Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Second Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth, now the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Second Ward, and the First, Second, and Third Election Divisions of Third Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Third Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fourth Ward, the Tenth and Eleventh Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh Ward, and the Eighth (now the Eighth and Eleventh) Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward of said City one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia comprising the Eighth Ward, and the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fifth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Election Divisions of Ninth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward and the Eighth (now the Eighth and Thirteenth) Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, and the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward or said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Election Division of Twelfth Ward, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixteenth Ward, and the First and Second Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of said City (except the First Election Division), the Seventh Election Division of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second and Seventh Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of Twenty-second Ward (the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of the Twenty-first Ward), now the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-first Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-second Ward, the First, Second, and Third Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward and the Eighth (now the Eighth and Thirteenth) Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, and the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward or said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Election Division of Twelfth Ward, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixteenth Ward, and the First and Second Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Division of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of said City (except the First Election Division), the Seventh Election Division of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second and Seventh Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of Twenty-second Ward (the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of the Twenty-first Ward), now the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-first Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-second Ward, the First, Second, and Third Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward and the Eighth (now the Eighth and Thirteenth) Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, and the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward or said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Election Division of Twelfth Ward, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixteenth Ward, and the First and Second Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Division of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of said City (except the First Election Division), the Seventh Election Division of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second and Seventh Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of Twenty-second Ward (the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of the Twenty-first Ward), now the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-first Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-second Ward, the First, Second, and Third Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward and the Eighth (now the Eighth and Thirteenth) Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, and the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth Ward or said city (except the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions), one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Election Division of Twelfth Ward, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Election Divisions of Sixteenth Ward, and the First and Second Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Division of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of the Second Ward, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Election Divisions of the Third Ward, and the First and Third Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventh and Eighth Election Divisions of Fourteenth Ward, the Eighth and Thirteenth Election Divisions of Fifteenth Ward, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Election Divisions of Twentieth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Seventeenth Ward of said City (except the First Election Division), the Seventh Election Division of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Second and Seventh Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of Twenty-second Ward (the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions of the Twenty-first Ward), now the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twenty-first Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Twenty-second Ward, the First, Second, and Third Election Divisions of Twenty-fifth Ward and the Eighth (now the Eighth and Thirteenth) Election Divisions of Nineteenth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighteenth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth Ward, the Eighth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, and the First, Second, and Fourth Election Divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh Ward, and the First, Second, and Third Divisions of the Sixth Ward, and the First, Second, Fifth, and Sixth Election Divisions of Twelfth Ward of said City, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Freemen residing in the City and County of Philadelphia, one qualified person to serve as an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, etc., in and for the said City and County for ten years; one person to serve as Sheriff, for said City and County, for three years; one person to serve as Register of Wills, for said City and County, for three years; one person to serve as Clerk of the Orphans' Court in, and for the said City and County, for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the City of Philadelphia, one person to serve as City Treasurer, for three years, and one person to serve as City Commissioner for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the First Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and one person to serve as a Constable for five years, and seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of Joseph Davis, resigned, one for the unexpired term of Asa Jones removed, and one for the unexpired term of Francis Campbell, deceased.

By the Freemen residing in the Second Ward, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four persons to serve for three years, and three of them for the unexpired terms of Edward G. Richardson, Charles H. Schellenger, and John W. Frazier, respectively removed.

By the Freemen residing in the Third Ward, one person to serve as Assessor for the unexpired term of Francis A. Devitt, resigned, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, and one person to serve as Constable for three years.

Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourth Ward, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of L. C. Green.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixth Ward, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventh Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for the unexpired term of Thomas Little, resigned, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Ninth Ward, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of George R. Keesler, deceased, and one for the unexpired term of B. W. Beesley, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Tenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired time of Charles Jewell, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Eleventh Ward, one person to serve as a member of the Common Council for two years, one person to serve as Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Twelfth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of Lewis Fischer, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Thirteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and two of them for the unexpired terms of A. Kline and John Fry, resigned; also, one person to serve for the unexpired term of A. H. Alburger, deceased.

By the Freemen residing in the Fourteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council, for the unexpired term of F. A. Van Cleve, resigned, one person to serve as a member of said Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Fifteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of H. Sugden, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Sixteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Seventeenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Eighteenth Ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of D. M. Mathieu, No. 808 Lombard street.

By the Freemen residing in the Nineteenth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council, for three years, two persons to serve as members of Common Council, one of them for two years, and one for the unexpired term of Joseph Earnest, resigned, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of J. B. Hines, deceased.

By the Freemen residing in the Twentieth Ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, one person to serve as Constable for three years, and twelve persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them are to serve for three years, four to serve for two years, and four to serve for one year from the first of January next.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-first Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, one person to serve as Constable for five years and twelve persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of whom are to serve for three years, four to serve for two years, and four to serve for one year from the first of January next.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-second Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years, and by the Freemen residing in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth election divisions, one person to serve as Assessor, for the unexpired term of B. W. Singley, resigned.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-third Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, and one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years; and by the Freemen residing in the First Election Division, late Delaware township, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and two persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of John Neville, resigned; and by the Freemen residing in the Second Election Division, late Lower Dublin township, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the Freemen residing in the Third Election Division, late the Townships of Byberry and Moreland, two persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years, and by the Freemen residing in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Election Divisions, two persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years; and by the Freemen residing in the Ninth Election Division, late the Township of Oxford, one person to serve as Director of Public Schools for three years.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-fourth Ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, six of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of E. E. Russell, removed.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-fifth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and one person to serve as an Alderman for five years. And by the freemen residing in each of the Election Divisions of said Ward, one person to serve as Director of Public Schools for three years. And by the Freemen residing in the Third Election Division, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-sixth Ward, one person to serve as a member of the Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and one person to serve for the unexpired term of Robert Armstrong, resigned, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of Lewis Waterman, deceased.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-seventh Ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as a Constable for five years, and six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, five of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of H. W. Marshall, removed.

By the Freemen residing in the Twenty-eighth Ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for two years; one person to serve as an Alderman for five years; one person to serve as a Constable for five years; and twelve persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of whom are to serve three years, four to serve two years, and four to serve one year, from the first day of January next.

And by the Freemen residing in each of the Election Divisions of each of the several Wards of the said City, one person to serve as Judge, two persons to serve as Inspectors, and two persons to serve as Return Inspectors of Elections for each of said Divisions respectively.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the First Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Joseph Rivel, League Island road.

2d Division, at the house of Peter Bovier, northeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street.

3d Division, at the house of Samuel Gilbert, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Reed street.

4th Division, at the house of Mrs. Dubois, Second street, below Wharton.

5th Division, at the house of Henry Sauer, northwest corner of Fourth and Reed streets.

6th Division, at the house of Samuel Peak, southwest corner of Sixth and Dickerson streets.

7th Division, at the house of Thomas Kane, northeast corner of Passyunk road and Cross street.

8th Division, at the house of Mrs. Huber, corner of Eighth and Medina streets.

9th Division, at the house of Joseph Schofield, southwest corner of Sixth and Tasker streets.

10th Division, at the house of Mr. Wolf, northwest corner of Front and Moore streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Second Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Prime street.

2d Division, at the house of Edward Watcher, northeast corner of Second and Carpenter streets.

3d Division, at the house of Lewis Thornton, northwest corner of Moyamensing avenue and Washington avenue.

4th Division, at the house of William Maurman, southwest corner of Third and Christian streets.

5th Division at the house of George Gardiner, No. 1121 South Eighth street.

6th Division, at the house of Francis King, southeast corner of Fifth and Carpenter streets.

7th Division, at the house of Jacob Leitz southeast corner of Passyunk road and Christian street.

8th Division, at the house of —— Fuchs, northwest corner of Fifth and Redwood streets.

9th Division, at the house of Timothy Mealy, southwest corner of Tenth and Carpenter streets.

10th Division, at the house of Hugh Finley, southeast corner of Twelfth and Carpenter streets.

11th Division, at the house of William Halfpenny, southwest corner of Ninth and Manilla streets.

12th Division, at the house of Charles Peak, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.

13th Division, at the house of E. Patton, southeast corner of Passyunk road and Federal street.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Third Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of William E. Stancliffe, Second street.

2d Division, at the house of James Baird, southwest corner of Front and Catherine streets.

3d Division, at the house of John Graham, southwest corner of Second and German streets.

4th Division, at the house of J. Babington, southeast corner of Fifth and Queen streets.

5th Division, at the house of G. F. Seeler, southeast corner of Fifth and German streets.

6th Division, at the house of Patrick McCrystle, southwest corner of Catherine and Sixth streets.

7th Division, at the house of John Slavin, northwest corner of Eighth and Catherine streets.

8th Division, beginning at the corner of Tenth and Fitzwater street; thence along Tenth street to Christian street; thence along Christian street to Twelfth street; thence along Twelfth street to Fitzwater street; thence along Fitzwater street to the place of beginning. And the election shall be held at the house of Julius Schwalber, at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Fitzwater streets.

9th Division, beginning at the corner of Twelfth and Fitzwater streets; thence along Twelfth street to Christian street; thence along Christian street to Broad street; thence along Broad to Fitzwater street; thence along Fitzwater to the place of beginning. And the election shall be held at the house of David Alexander, corner of Fitzwater street and Juniper lane.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Fourth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Jacob Ferber, northeast corner of Front and Almond streets.

2d Division, at the house of William Murphy, No. 702 South Front street.

3d Division, at the house of Charles Bray, northwest corner of Second and Monroe streets.

4th Division, at the house of William Byerly, southeast corner of Fourth and Stanley streets.

5th Division, at the house of Owen Lamb, southeast corner of Charles and South streets.

6th Division, at the house of James McDonough, Sixth street, below Shippen.

7th Division, at the house of Patrick Reagen, No. 617 South Seventh street.

8th Division, at the house of James A. Matthieu (Dallas House), Eighth street, below Shippen.

9th Division, at the house of John Thompson, northeast corner of Twelfth and Brinton streets.

10th Division, at the house of Robert Morrow, northeast corner of Broad and Shippen streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Fifth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Charles Medara, corner of Second and Relief streets.

2d Division, at the house of Charles McGrath, Lombard street, above Second.

3d Division, at the house of John Wood, southwest corner of Fifth and Lombard streets.

4th Division, at the house of ——, ——, northwest corner of Front and Pine streets.

5th Division, at the house of Lewis Fischer, No. 216 Dock street.

6th Division, at the house of John Crawford, No. 312 Fifth street.

7th Division, at the house of Patrick McCrossin, northeast corner of Fifth and Prune streets.

8th Division, at the house of Thomas Whitmore, southwest corner of Exchange place and Carter's alley.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Sixth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the southwest corner of Second and Arch street.

2d Division, at the house of Richard Wellington, southwest corner of Second and Quarry streets.

3d Division, at the house of William A. Thorp, Race street, above Second.

4th Division, at the house, Third street, below Arch, west side.

5th Division, at the house, northwest corner of Sixth and Jayne streets.

6th Division, at the Golden Fleece Hotel, in Cherry street, between Third and Fourth.

7th Division at the White Bear Hotel, southwest corner of Fifth and Race streets.

8th Division, at the house of James Buck, southwest corner of Vine and Crown streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions, of the Seventh Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of D. M. Mathieu, No. 808 Lombard street.

2d Division, at the house of James Lobley, northeast corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets.

3d Division, at the house of Andrew Morrow, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Lombard streets.

4th Division, at the house of Lawrence McCabe, southwest corner of Sixteenth and Lombard streets.

5th Division, at the house of P. Monaghan, Eighteenth and McDuffie streets.

6th Division, at the house of Addis & Engle, southwest corner of Twentieth and Pine streets.

7th Division, at the house of George Conners, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Lombard streets.

8th Division, at the house of James McKinley, northeast corner of Twenty-third and Naudain streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Eighth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:

1st Division, at the house of William Grear, Sansom street, below Ninth.

2d Division, at the house of Joseph Reigel, southwest corner of Twelfth and Locust streets.

3d Division, at the house of William Lange, No. 241 South Broad street.

4th Division, at the house of Reuben Delany, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Sansom streets.

5th Division, at the house of John Brown, northeast corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets.

6th Division, at the office of Samuel Bye, No. 120 South Twentieth street.

7th Division, at the house of James Sayles, No. 248 South Seventeenth street.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Ninth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at the house of Amos Holahan, southeast corner of Eighth and Filbert streets.

2d Division, at the house of Robert Sherrard, No. 823 Filbert street.

3d Division, at the house of Mrs. Lobley, southwest corner of Eleventh and Filbert streets.

4th Division, at the house of ——, ——, northwest corner of Fifth and Locust streets.

5th Division, at the house of C. Zimmerman, No. 1328 Mount Vernon street.

6th Division, at the house of William Shinn, No. 16 S. Broad street.

7th Division, at the house of Daniel B. Beitler, No. 1619 Market street.

8th Division, at the house of Thomas Blair, No. 1611 Market street.

9th Division, at the house of H. K. Minnich, No. 2123 Market street.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Tenth Ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st Division, at No. 141 N. Ninth street.

2d Division at the house of Thomas P. Mooney, northwest corner of Ninth and Cherry streets.

3d Division, at the house of Charles W. Overbeck, southwest corner of Eleventh and Vine streets.

4th Division, at the house of Patrick McManus, southwest corner of Eleventh and Race streets.

5th Division, at the house of Patrick McLaughlin, northwest corner of Broad and Race streets.

6th Division, at the house southwest corner of Gebhard and Race streets.

7th Division, at the house southwest corner of Sixteenth and Cherry streets.

8th Division, at the house of Thomas Stewart, southwest corner of Twenty-first and Cherry streets.

9th Division, at the house of Benjamin Gingrich, southwest corner of Twenty-second and Vine streets.

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Eleventh Ward will vote as follows, to wit

BODIES OF THE CONSPIRATORS DISINTERRED.

Removal of Booth's Body—The Secret History of Its Burial.

On Tuesday last, in accordance with orders received at the Washington Arsenal by General Ramsey, Commandant of the post, from General Grant, Secretary of War, the bodies of the assassination consirators, as also the body of Henry Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, were removed from their graves and reinterred in another portion of the grounds. This removal was rendered necessary in consequence of the projected improvement of the Arsenal Grounds; the contractor for the removal of the old penitentiary building, Mr. J. T. Stockbridge, being about to commence work.

It will be remembered that after the execution of Mrs. Surratt, Lewis Payne, David E. Harold, and George A. Atzerott, which took place on the 8th of July, 1865, the bodies were lowered and placed in white pine boxes, and were immediately interred in graves just south of the scaffold, near the east wall of the enclosure, Mrs. Surratt being placed in the north grave, and the others in the order in which they stood on the scaffold. Subsequently a plain white headboard was placed at each of the graves, on which the names of the parties were painted in black letters. Afterwards some posts were planted, and a slight fence was erected around the graves. The body of Henry Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, who was convicted by a Military Commission which sat in the Court of Claims Rooms at the Capitol, and who was hung at the old Capitol Prison, November 10, 1865, was also taken and buried just south of the grave of Atzerott.

The body of J. Wilkes Booth, the principal of the conspirators, who was killed in the attempt to capture him at Garrett's farm, near Fort Royal, on the Rappahannock river, on the 26th of April, 1865, was buried in what was known as the wareroom of the Penitentiary building (that portion between the part used as a dwelling by the Warden, and the prison proper), and in this connection it seems to be the proper time now to give the following particulars, heretofore unpublished, concerning the secret interment of the remains:—The body of Booth, with Harold and the captors—Lieutenant-Colonel Conger, Lieutenant L. B. Baker, Lieutenant E. P. Dougherty, and a detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry—arrived at the Navy Yard at half-past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th of April, when the body of J. Wilkes Booth was placed on the monitor Montauk, on which others charged with being concerned in the conspiracy were confined, and Harold was assigned to quarters on board. No visitors were allowed on board the monitors, but during the day large numbers of persons visited the yard and saw the body from the wharf, it being laid on a carpenter's bench on board the monitor placed near the turret of the vessel. Surgeon-General Barnes, with Surgeon Todd, of the monitor, and one or two army surgeons, made a post mortem examination of the body and removed two of the vertebræ, between which the ball which caused his death had passed. We can positively assert that this was the only portion of the body removed, and that the various reports put in circulation at the time, that his head was taken off, his heart taken out, etc., were entirely unfounded. A pine box had been made previously, in which to bury the remains, but this was not used, and about two o'clock on the day of its arrival up river, the body was wrapped in a grey army blanket, placed in a boat, in which was an officer of the monitor with four sailors, General Baker, and two detectives. The boat proceeded down stream, and finally stopped at the lower Arsenal wharf, on which the body was placed; after which the boat returned to the monitor, leaving General Baker and his assistants in the Arsenal grounds. Some few persons employed at the Arsenal saw the body lying there during the evening, but a report being put out that it was the body of a soldier who had been drowned, but little attention was paid to it. Two men, who had occasion to remove the body, having got some blood on their hands, came near spreading the report that it was Booth's body, but being admonished to quietly wash the blood off, and keep their mouths shut, they did so, and but few persons became aware that the body was other than that of a drowned soldier, as had been reported. The body remained on the wharf until after nightfall, when preparations were made for the interment. Secretary Stanton, General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, and Colonel Benton, commandant of the post, were on the ground, as well as General Baker and his detectives. Three men of the laborers, gang were sent for, and they were first directed to dig a grave in one of the Penitentiary cells; but after taking up the brick flooring they came to the granite foundation laid in cement, and they pronounced the work impracticable. A spot was then selected in the warerooom, five or six feet south of the iron door opening into the prison from the Warden's Department, and they were directed to dig the grave to the depth of about ten feet. The grave being ready, the body, enclosed in an ammunition box (arms case), was brought in by four of the ordnance men in charge of a sergeant, lowered into the grave, and it was filled, the brick flooring being mostly replaced, and the surplus earth removed to another portion of the room. The burial having been accomplished, the windows were boarded up, and the door made secure—Secretary Stanton taking the key with him. This key was kept at the War Department until a few weeks ago, when it was returned to the Arsenal officers.

On the receipt of the order for the removal of the bodies (including Booth's) on Tuesday, laborers were at once set to work and soon accomplished the work, taking them from the graves before mentioned and carrying them to No. 1 warehouse, where a trench was dug a few feet from the north wall. In this trench the bodies were placed, and as secresy had been enjoined, but few persons were aware that the removal had been made. Notwithstanding the length of time that the bodies have been buried, the boxes containing them were so heavy and the odor from them so offensive as to indicate that decomposition had taken place very slowly, a fact due, probably, to the nature of the soil. It would seem from this action that the Government does not intend to give up the bodies to the relatives.

The bodies of Booth, Payne, Herold, Atzerott, Wirz, and Mrs. Surratt now rest in a common grave, where their ashes will be mingled.—*Wash. Star, last evening.*

A SAD AFFAIR.

A Gentleman Jumps from the Third-story Window of the Mercy Hospital and Dies from the Effects of His Injuries.

Mr. A. A. Taylor, brother-in-law of Miss Ida Vernon, who was to play an engagement at the Opera House this week, jumped from a third-story window of the Mercy Hospital Monday afternoon, and yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, died from the effects of the injuries he received. It appears that he came from New York city with Miss Vernon, and while on the way here was taken seriously ill with congestion of the brain. He was taken to the St. Charles Hotel, and, as he did not get better, it was thought advisable to remove him to the Mercy Hospital, and he was taken there on Monday morning. In the evening, about 6 o'clock, while delirious, and during the absence of his attendant, he jumped from a third-story window of the hospital and fractured his right thigh; besides receiving internal injuries. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Vernon returned to New York last evening with the remains of the unfortunate man. Mr. Taylor resides in New York city, where he left his wife a few days ago.—*Pittsburg Chronicle, 2d.*

The New Submarine Telegraph.

The new submarine cable proposed to be laid from France to the United States will extend from Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, following a plateau which has been sounded very carefully. From St. Pierre Miquelon, the cable, says the *Times*, in order to reach New York, will follow the English coast of New Brunswick and the American littoral of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. At first sight, it might appear desirable to carry a line from Brest to New York direct, but to achieve this object it would be necessary to carry the cable across parts of the bed of the Atlantic which are utterly unsoundable. The operation of submersion is expected to be commenced in May, 1868. The Portuguese Government has granted to Messrs. Darley Rose, Charles Cooper, and Stephenson Clarke, the concession of a line which is to be established between Falmouth and Peniche. The concession is granted for ninety-nine years, dating from 1869, by which date the line is to be established. A telegraph station will be formed at Lisbon, and will be in communication with that at Peniche.

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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES F. ISENINGER, Executor of the last will and testament of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, inst. at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street (second story), in the City of Philadelphia. EGBERT K. NICHOLS,
10 4 fmw 3t Auditor.

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831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

FOR SALE.

WEST TULPEHOCKEN STREET, GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—A handsome double modern residence, containing fourteen rooms, exclusive of Washroom, Pantry, Storeroom, and China Closet, and with extra conveniences. Lot 100 feet by 216 feet deep; beautifully improved. Location most desirable. Also, superior Carpets and Furniture, nearly new, for sale if desired.
J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
9 28 7t No. 308 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLing House, No. 1608 LOCUST Street, handsomely furnished, and replete with every convenience.

The furniture can be sold with the house.

Apply on the premises. 10 3 10t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, handsomely furnished, to rent for two years and a-half, from November 1, 1867, in Montgomery county, short distance from Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to
C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID,
10 3 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT—DWELLING, IN COMPLETE order, No. 411 SPRUCE Street. All the modern improvements.
10 3 3t*] R. S. H. GEORGE & CO.,
No. 232 S. THIRD and WILLING'S Alley.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,

RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp

FAMILY FLOUR.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 3 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

HAVE IN STORE A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

PLAID CLOAKINGS.

DIAMOND CLOAKINGS.

SILVER-FOX CLOAKINGS.

CHINCHILLA CLOAKINGS.

WHITNEY CLOAKINGS.

VELOUR CLOAKINGS.

VELVET CLOAKINGS.

BEAVER CLOAKINGS.

WHITE CLOAKINGS.

SCARLET CLOAKINGS.

HYDE PARK CLOAKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

11 11 6mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOT FOR FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Whose establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods

Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to HOUSEKEEPERS RENEWING THEIR SUPPLY, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF

FRESH LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
BORDERED TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 17 tuths

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Every one is talking about the Cloaks at IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Every new style at IVENS', No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. Immense bargains at IVENS', 9 23 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 6t If

To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

"GIRARD ROW."

9 18 wfm 24t A. MYERS.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY;

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN

FALL BONNETS,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

10 2 2t6 NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 1f JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

WANTS.

WANTED—A BOY, SEVENTEEN YEARS old, to assist in the Counting-room of a large Manufactory. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 589 Philadelphia Post Office. 10 2 3t*

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE TRIAL OF

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 23d instant, one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of like size and thickness, containing Sanborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:—

1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six.

2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norristown, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside.

3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other safe shall fail; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe fails first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned.

We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrel, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made.

As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Inter-State Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norristown, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light.

We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have valuables to preserve, *have a right to know* what safes *are* reliable, and what ones *will fail* in any severe exposure.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 South Seventh street.
Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 2 3trp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 6p

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.

At very low prices.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

9 17 2rp ABOVE CHESNUT.